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Precision

SHOOTING



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BENCH REST SHOOTERS BOB STINEHOUR (Left) AND "CRAWF" HOLLIDGE BUSILY LOADING THEIR AMMUNITION BETWEEN MATCHES.

a magazine for Shooters by Shooters

Precision Shooting is published monthly by Precision Shooting, Inc.

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DERMOT C. REILLY IS NEW PRECISION SHOOTING, INC. PRESIDENT

At a special meeting of the PRECISION SHOOTING INC. board of directors on August 30th, Dermot C. Reilly was elected President of the corporation to fill the vacancy left by the death of Henry Butterfield in July.

Reilly, who operates his own machine shop in Albany, New York, is an active working member of the Forbes Rifle Club in Albany and is one of the leading promoters of the annual Long Range Rifle Tournaments conducted by the Forbes Club on its Karner Range in Albany County, the only operating 1000 yard rifle range in the Northeast.

Reilly resigned as Treasurer of the corporation, a post he has held for the past year and a half and P. H. Teachout was elected Treasurer for the balance of the fiscal year.

The Precision Shooting Inc. business office, as well as the editorial office, is now at 64 Depot Street, Lyndonville, Vt. The publishing of the magazine will continue at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

LETTERS

Commenting on the State Smallbore Tournament, Washington State Rifle Ass'n smallbore director Bill Harris, comments:

"One swallow doesn't make a summer, but those 40 birds on the firing line looked good to yours truly, who's been concerned over half filled firing lines in recent years. Why? Don't know. It's not profit grabbing by the clubs which run tournaments. Most of them feel that a good turnout is fair return for the work of setting up and running a shoot. If there's enough profit to finance the next one—that's considered gravy. Classification? Be realistic. The top shooters and some not so good would just as soon take on all comers. The new shooter might not be too discouraged as long as his scores kept improving. But the run of the mill shooter just isn't going to continue bucking a game unless he can receive an occasional bit of recognition when he shoots much better than his average. And he's the fellow who furnishes most of the support, financial and otherwise, that keeps the game alive.

"Cost? Sure—medals are up, and so are targets and ammo. Entry fees not nearly so much as the general price in-

crease. But income is also up, so cost probably isn't the villain. Requiring a high degree of skill and judgment, belly-shooting is an art which will never appeal to more than a small proportion of the population. Heck—the post-war boom is over, we're in the bottom curve of a cycle. All we need is continued hard work and imagination, particularly in promotion and publicity, and our game will bounce up better than ever—think it's on the way up now."

Dear Mr. Teachout:

One of my shooting pals, Mr. James B. Coleman, called me to meet him out at the range this morning. He had a new Rem. 722—.222 Magnum and he wanted me to shoot it. He had put his Redfield mount and Weaver K-10 scope on it and we were all ready to go.

I shot a five shot group at 100 yards (all shooting was done at 100 yards) with factory ammo. The first 3 went into about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch but the last two "walked out" to make about a 2 inch group. I was very disappointed, but went back to the bench where I fired a five shot group using a handload of 55 gr. Sierra Spitzer bullets in front of 25 grs. of 3031, C. C. I. primers. I enclose the group. I didn't measure it, but it looks like it is well below $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, which is a very outstanding group for a stock rifle without any form of special bedding, etc. I thought you might be interested in it. (Editor's note: This group measured .610 inch center to center of widest holes, using the Sweany Vernier Reticule Rule.)

I might mention too that I was using the Coleman forend rest which Mr. Coleman (who is 71 years old and a very active shooter) has patented. It is a very fine rest and eliminates cant and other bugaboos to good accuracy.

I still enjoy P. S. best of all because it is right down to the level of us all, contributed by shooters.

Your friend,
Harold W. Harton
Lampasas, Texas

Dear Sir:

You have notified me that my subscription to Precision Shooting expires with the August 1958 issue. I do not wish to renew my subscription. Precision Shooting in recent issues has devoted less and less space to my interests in the shooting game, i. e., competitive shooting, both large and small bore. I realize the many contributions of bench rest shooting to our sport but I do not have at the moment sufficient interest in bench rest shooting to subscribe to a magazine devoted almost entirely to it.

Yours for better shooting,
Paul E. R. Nordquist, Jr.
Arlington, Va.

(Editor's note: Happily, we do yet have the freedom of choice of what we read and Precision Shooting bears no ill feeling toward anyone who doesn't find it interesting enough to continue subscription. We happen to be aware that Mr. Nordquist not only participates in the shooting game but is a worker for it as well, including helping the young folks to get started in it. We will miss him.

We would like to repeat the thought that Precision Shooting be considered as a cooperative society in which we may not only receive information, but may also contribute information and suggestions helpful and interesting to others—the true cooperative social spirit.)

SHOOTING GAMES

High-power rifle (or quite properly called ".30 caliber") and pistol are the two organized competitive shooting games that are flourishing and with a definite up-trend. I believe that the main reason for this condition is these games are more attractive to a greater number of people than are other types of organized competitive shooting. Both games have variety in their programs and the shooting is comparatively fast moving.

I have frequently heard the comment that subsidized armed services and police shooters account for the increase of entries in the tournaments. The increased emphasis on smallarms marksmanship in the armed services and our police departments is without question helping to swell the entries at tournaments and this is especially noticeable in the bigger and more important tournaments. But what seems overlooked by some is the fact that in the smaller state and local tournaments the entry of strictly civilian shooters has very materially increased in just the last two or three years. The increasing number of civilian shooters participating in local club and league shooting programs is equally noticeable; perhaps even more so.

The resumption of more government subsidy to civilian clubs and to provide for civilian teams representing states participating in the National Matches has quite probably aided in attracting some shooters back into the competitive high-power rifle game, as well as new shooters into it, but that is not the whole reason. The up-trend of interest in this game had started ahead of increased subsidies.

Many will quote the preponderance of military shooters, regular service, national guard and reserve forces, in the entry at the National Matches to support their contention that subsidized shooters account for the increase in high-power shooting. Some of these people will have forgotten and some do not know that this preponderance of military shooters in the National Matches was the normal pattern in pre-World War II days. The renewed subsidy for state civilian teams to participate in the National Matches has increased the participation of civilian shooters in that event and that likewise follows the pre-war pattern. But those who have followed the fall and rise of strictly civilian entries in state and local high-power rifle matches over the past 30 years, as I have, will have to admit that renewed interest and activity of unsubsidized civilian shooters is a mighty important factor in the present healthy condition of the organized competitive high-power rifle game.

Let's look at what the high-power competitive rifle program offers civilian shooters. The standardized and most common course of fire provides the variety of offhand slowfire position and rapid fire at the short ranges, 200 and 300 yards, plus prone slowfire shooting at the long ranges, 600 and 1000 yards, with its wind and light problems to solve. The stages are comparatively short—10 or 20 shot strings instead of 40 shot endurance contests. While short range targets are presently larger than in the past, with somewhat higher scores possible for the same quality of shooting, the standard course is an old one—it has "back-ground" as well as variety. The course is semi-military—a progression from the

proven basic marksmanship training course.

Variety of equipment is reasonably well provided for in the current competitive program. For the standard aggregate course rifles must be chambered for the .30-06 cartridge, must meet a minimum trigger pull requirement for the type of rifle used, and be shot with metallic sights. One may compete with current Service rifle as issued with Service ammunition against others using the same equipment. Or one may compete in the so-called NRA rifle class which provides considerable latitude for personalized rifles and ammunition so long as it meets the requirements of weight limit, caliber, minimum trigger pull and metallic sights. Within these limits one may satisfy his personal taste and choice of barrel, action, trigger, stock and sights, as well as ammunition either hand or factory loaded. This provision for use of personalized equipment has probably aided in making the high-power rifle competitive shooting game attractive to many civilian shooters.

One handicap for high-power rifle shooting is the necessity of pit-operated targets. For civilian club operated matches, pit detail personnel is expensive and in many cases has been almost impossible to enlist at any price. Working members of sponsoring clubs are frequently too few to staff this operating detail, and members of the sponsoring club like to compete in the matches. This problem has been partially solved in the recent past by having competitors take their turn at target pulling and marking in the pits, but this solution has never been entirely satisfactory for either the competitor or the match sponsor. It has been endured as a cost-holder and, in some cases, the only means of conducting matches. With the increasing number of competitors, the present trend seems to be toward securing non-shooting pit details by some means for civilian club operated matches and upping the tournament fees to cover the additional cost. This appears to be more satisfactory to the competitors.

More commodious ranges with available troops for match operating details make staffed military posts logical locations for the bigger and more important high-power rifle tournaments, and with the present increased accent on small-arms training in the military services, that appears to be the present trend.

Considerable local club activity is probably stymied by non-availability of ranges. It seems to this writer that eliminating pit operated targets for the 200 yard range and an adaptation from pistol match operation might be a practical solution for this. That is—shoot 5-shot strings and competitors examine the targets with the scorers after each 5-shot string. Where a pick-up or other light truck might be driven between firing line and targets to transport shooters and scorers the system need not be unduly slow. The viewing of 5-shot groups rather than single shots might actually aid some competitors, especially those who do not use score-books as they shoot.

Some local observations may illustrate the up-trend in high-power rifle shooting. In recent years the Vermont State high-power rifle tournament has used the competitor do pit and scoring detail as well as shoot system. With an average entry of approximately 30 shoot-

ers for an 11 target range, this was reasonably satisfactory though many shooters did not particularly like it—they endured it in order to have the annual match. With this average entry, advance entries were not even requested. It is a one day tournament. Last year (1957) some 60 shooters showed up and simply swamped the match management. The extra heavy at-the-range registration slowed up the squadding of competitors to provide for the competitor operation and delayed the starting of the matches. One stage of the shooting program had to be eliminated entirely and even with that the last relay fired in a deepening dusk that made it a guessing game rather than a shooting match—this at 600 yards slow fire. Needless to say, that tournament could not be very satisfactory to the competitors, though they understood the situation and did no unreasonable griping. This year (1958) the sponsoring club will provide a non-shooting pit detail, the entry is being limited to the capacity of the range for the one day shoot and advance entry is being required. Those who do come to the shoot from a considerable distance will do so with the assurance of shooting the full program under reasonable conditions, subject, of course, to the prevailing weather conditions over which the sponsoring club has no control.

The perennial Vermont high-power champ, and regional champ a couple of years ago, this year delayed sending his entry for the Northeastern Regional shoot until ten days or so before the match date. He was too late. The entry was already filled and he was unable to compete.

Reports indicate that similar conditions prevail in other sections of the country, and that sponsoring clubs are adapting their programs to meet present conditions.

Not by any means do all high-power rifle competitions follow the standard so-called National Match Course or some adaptation from it. Special long range tournaments for 600 and 1000 yard slow fire probe matches are drawing increasingly large entries where the long range facilities are available. Most of them feature one match similar to the Wimbledon Cup long range match, for any center-fire rifles with any sights, considered by many the acme in high-power rifle shooting.

Other tournaments and league shooting programs are using various programs to fit existing shooting facilities and the desires of area shooters and are drawing increasingly large entries.

THE FORGOTTEN LEGION of center-fire rifle shooters may be an apt term for the great many field shooting riflemen, many of them very excellent performers, who do not compete in any of the present organized shooting programs but many of whom do a very considerable amount of between-hunting-season shooting at both paper targets and indistinct field targets with their center-fire hunting rifles.

The present competitive program offers little appeal as practical training and practice for sporting field shooting and, generally, no provision is made for the use of the various calibers and types of sporting rifles. It seems to this writer that a center-fire rifle shooting program based on the principles of Skeet shooting for the shotguns might be attractive to many field riflemen. The slow fire

ATTENTION INDOOR GALLERY SHOOTERS

The BAY RIFLE CLUB will sponsor a small bore rifle match during February of 1959. Our program reads like a TV give-away show . . . page one \$500.00 to the winner of our 50 shot off hand match, page two another winner will receive a RCBS Loading Press, page 3 one of those fine Black Tool case trimmers, page 4—200 Sierra bullets, page 5 a \$25.00 award, just page after page of this type of awards to winners.

If interested send \$1.00, check, money order or stamps to us for your copy of this program. Hurry cause we've only printed a limited number.

BAY RIFLE CLUB

Box 205

North Bend, Oregon

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

We have found six copies of Vol. 1, No. 1 (May 1956) Precision SHOOTING—50¢ each to the first six orders received; only one to an order.

We have several sets of eleven issues of Vol. 1 Precision SHOOTING (June 1956 thru April 1957) at \$3.00 per eleven copies.

There are only eleven numbers of Vol. 2 Precision SHOOTING (No. 8, Dec. 1957, are all gone), April thru November 1957 and January thru April 1958, at \$3.00 per eleven copies.

PRECISION SHOOTING, Inc.
64 Depot St. Lyndonville, Vt.

accent might be on offhand shooting at from 100 to 200 yards. The present rapid fire (or "sustained fire") of the present competitive program is, in this writer's opinion, of little worth as training for field sport shooting. "Surprise fire," with targets exposed for brief intervals for single or double shots, would appear to be more practical as training and practice for field shooting. No standardized competitive shooting program can duplicate the problems of field shooting exactly, not even Skeet for the shotguns, but they can lean in that direction and provide some more attraction for the field shooter.

I frankly admit that I haven't any idea of who might try to promote any such new rifle shooting program. I doubt that many present target shooting clubs would very actively aid in the promotion of it. Such a program would seem to be in the field of Fish and Game Clubs, who could approach it with wide open minds. Promotion of such a program would seem to merit the active support of arms and ammunition manufacturers and dealers since its success might be a business increaser.

It may be that the "Forgotten Legion" may prefer to stay forgotten, but I do think some of them would like to participate in some such shooting program as I have so briefly suggested. I would myself—and mebbe that's why I propose it.

PISTOL SHOOTING: I frankly admit that I skate on very thin ice when I attempt to comment on the pistol shooting game. Comment will be based on observation with a background of some work in pistol match operation some years ago and a very little exper-

(Continued on Page Seven)

THE TOURNAMENT CIRCUIT

FORBES LONG RANGE MATCH

The Annual Forbes Rifle and Pistol Club Long Range Tournament was fired by a capacity field of service and civilian shooters at the Club's range at Karner, Albany County, N. Y. on July 26-27.

There was comparatively little wind on either day but extreme heat and humidity, with alternate sunny and cloudy intervals with consequent heavy shimmering mirage, thick haze and tricky light shifts gave most shooters plenty of trouble. In spite of conditions, scores generally were high. Some Army shooters were further handicapped by orders to use their "idiot sticks" in all matches, but with M-1 fodder, did quite well.

Creighton Audette of Springfield, Vt., holder of the range and New York State 1000 yard record, and perennial participant in the high money in all tournaments held at Karner since 1940, was hot as usual. He chalked up four firsts in six fired matches, including a new range record 19V possible at 600 yards. He used a .300 Improved Magnum and fed it 75 grs. of 4350 behind the 180 gr. Match King.

The consistently excellent shooting of SP/3 A. S. Davis of Ft. Meade, Md., totaling 583-73V earned him the Grand Aggregate.

The manpower shortage, chronically universal in all tournaments sponsored by unsubsidized clubs, was resolved by having competitors pull scoring and pit duty. In general the service they rendered was excellent.

Some M-2 ammo which was either underloaded or slugged in the bore showed up again this year with the usual quota of woe to shooters using it. No shooter in any tournament at Karner has yet been able to keep 20 consecutive shots on at 1000 yards with ammunition generating no sound wave at the target.

Highest scores: 600 yard Service or SMLE—98-14V, Creighton Audette, 97-11V, W. J. Kelly, Ft. Devens, Mass.; 97-7V, Dale A. Metzler, Springfield, Vt.

600 yd. Any Rifle, iron sights—100-16V, Lt. F. J. Takach, Ft. Meade; 100-13V, Bratcher L. Bright, Tonawanda, N. Y.; 100-12V, Lynn E. Waite, Gasport, N. Y.; 100-8V, Pfc E. K. Enberg, Ft. Meade; 99-16V, Audette.

600 yd. Free Rifle, any sights—100-19V, Audette; 100-16V, Paul L. Miller, Ravine, Pa.; 100-14V, Bright.

1000 yd. Service or SMLE—A. E. Englund, Syracuse, N. Y., 96-10V; Rossman, 96-9V; Takach, 95-7V.

1000 yd. Any Rifle, Iron sights—100-12V, Audette; 99-14V, J. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; 99-12V, Takach.

1000 yd. Free Rifle, Any Sights—100-14V, Audette; 99-15V, Sp/3 A. S. Davis; 99-14V, G. H. Stekeur, Latham, N. Y.; 99-13V, M/Sgt. Samuel Hardy, Ft. Meade.

Grand Aggregate—Davis, 583-73; Takach, 583-72, Sp/3 N. J. Rossman 583-68V; Audette, 579-80V.

WISCONSIN 1000 YARD TOURNAMENT

Shooting against a field of 69, including an 11 man squad from the 5th Army Advanced Marksmanship Unit from Fort Riley, Kans., in the 1000 yard tournament of the Winnequah Gun Club, Madison, Wis., Aug. 9-10, Gilbert Kressin of Watertown, Wis. was the aggregate winner with a score of 196-20V. He won the 20 shot iron sight match with 98-11V and was 8th in the 20 shot any sight match with 98-9V.

SFC Fernando Munis de la Rosa, 5th Army, Fort Riley, was 7th in the iron sight match with 96-5V and 4th with any sights for 99-11V to put him 2nd in the aggregate with 195-16V. Sgt. Richard Rebidue, 5th Army, was 9th in the iron with 95-10V and 3rd in the any with 99-11V to give him agg. 3rd with 194-21V.

Kressin won the iron sight stage and John Sticking, Dundee, Ill. and Don Bruendl, Ripon, Wis. ranked 2nd and 3rd on 97-7V scores. James Baird, Fort Atkinson, Wis. won the any sight stage with 100-14V and Maj. Tom Netherton, 5th Army, was runner-up with 99-15V.

CONNECTICUT BIG BORE CHAMPIONSHIP

A record entry of 214 fired the DCM qualification course "C" for the Conn. State Big Bore Rifle Championship on August 3rd at Blue Trail Range in Wallinford.

Dorothy Buchalter, Ridgefield, Conn. beat all-comers to take the State Championship with a course score of 204-19V. Daniel A. Kough, Stamford, Conn. was runner-up with 204-17V and John T. Sullivan, Waterford, Conn. was 3rd with 204-15V. C. K. Rhodes, Wethersfield, Conn. and E. A. Tincknell, Longmeadow, Mass. ranked 4th and 5th with 203-17V scores.

The "C" course is used for this match in order to provide the opportunity for all possible shooters to fire an annual DCM qualification course and the big entry indicates this is appreciated by the shooters in Conn. and surrounding area.

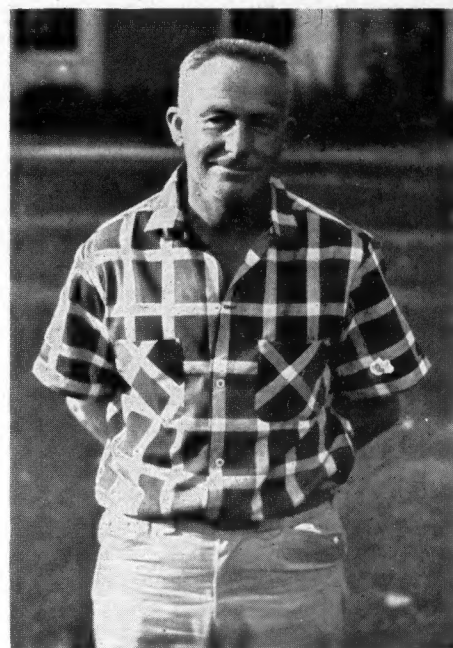
THE "REDFIELD" SMALLBORE TOURNAMENT

The 14th annual Redfield Smallbore Rifle Tournament, sponsored by the Redfield Gunsight Co. and conducted by the Colorado Rifle Club on their range near Denver, Colo., Aug. 9-10, drew 49 competitors from 11 states. This annual tournament which is held just prior to the National Championships at Camp Perry, has the reputation for tough competition, gracious hospitality and an unusually fine merchandise and cash prize schedule, hence, it annually draws top competitors from throughout the West, many of them on their way to Camp Perry. A feature this year was the four Mr. and Mrs. couples who competed, from Calif., Colo., So. Dak. and Texas.

Herb Hollister of Boulder, Colo., who had just two weeks before won the Rocky Mountain Regional Smallbore Championship on this same range with a score of 3197-270, won the Grand Aggregate with a score of 3192-231. He won the any sight agg. with 1599-123 and was 3rd in the iron sight agg. with 1593-108.

Mrs. Inez Sargent, Houston, Texas, won the iron sight agg. with 1597-107 and finished 3rd in the Grand with 3185-211. George Stidworthy, Jr. was runner-up in the iron sight agg. with 1594-114 and in the Grand with 3186-237. Floyd Gibson, Houston, Texas, was 4th in the Grand with 3184-218 and was runner-up in the any sight agg. with 1595-116, over Clyde Reedy, Boulder, Colo. and R. N. Burkhardt, Hermosa Beach, Calif. who had the same point scores but fewer X's. A. J. Sharpnack, Pueblo, Colo. was high Expert with 3169-180 and John W. Chambers, Glendale, Ariz. was high sharpshooter with 3164-162.

Following the shooting Mr. and Mrs. Watt Redfield entertained the shooters and their families at a lawn party, during which the awarding of prizes took place.



R. N. Burkhardt, California, a match winner at the 1958 REDFIELD small-bore tournament.

WASHINGTON STATE SMALLBORE CHAMPIONSHIP

Victor Fogle, from Springfield, Oregon, took two fired matches and carried off the Grand Agg. with a score of 2376-117 at the Washington State smallbore rifle championship shoot. Runner-up Jean Privat had 2374-130, which beat Raymond Wheeler's 2374-109. Fired at Seattle on August 3rd, this was sponsored by the Wash. State R & P Ass'n and the SPAARCS Jr. Rifle Club, and conducted by the Jrs. Weather and tournament operation were both good, with just enough variable breeze to catch the shoot-em-down-the-middle boys.

Raymond Wheeler, Tacoma, took the iron sight agg. with 1189-58, followed by Victor Fogle, 1186-62. The any sight agg. went to Ruby Grantham of Portland, Ore., 1191-64, Fogle being next with 1190-55x.

MAINE SMALLBORE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Dana Cahoon, Boxford, Mass. was grand aggregate winner at the 24th annual Maine State smallbore rifle championships, scoring 1992-111 to top the field of 59. The matches were fired on the Lincoln County Rifle Club range at Damariscotta, Aug. 3rd.

Emery Slipp, Anson, Me. was runner-up and resident champion with 1989-106 and Irving Merry, No. Edgecomb, Maine and Raymond Lizotte, Saco, were 3rd and 4th with 1986-120 and 1986-117.

Cahoon also won the 20 shots at 100 yds. offhand match with a 179. Slipp was again high resident and runner-up, scoring 178-1 and creedmoring Lizotte who had the same score.

VERMONT SMALLBORE CHAMPIONSHIP

An unexpected small entry of just over 40, slightly over half the normal number of competitors for this match, fired the Vermont State smallbore championships at Woodstock, Aug. 17th. Weather was sunny but comfortable temperature with variable winds that kept scores below normal.

Creighton Audette successfully de-



Competitors changing targets at the 1958 REDFIELD smallbore match on the Colorado Rifle Club range near Denver. Firing is from a paved and covered firing line.

fended his state champion title with the winning 1591-82 aggregate. Carl Boyington, Bangor, Maine was runner-up with 1586-91 and Vernon Parker, Newport, N. H. 3rd with 1585-90.

Townsend Bowling, St. Louis, Mo., grandson of Col. Townsend Whelen, shooting in sharpshooter class, started in matching scores with Audette, beating him in the first match and tying in the second, but he started slipping in the iron sight Dewar and finished as top sharpshooter.

Edgar Allen, Essex Junction, Vt. won the 20 shot offhand match at 100 yards by creedmoring Dwight Howe from Mass. on 184-3x scores, Richard Betz, Exeter, N. H. was 3rd with 183.

PENNA. FREE RIFLE 50 METER

T. Y. "Denny" Wu from Mich. made a decisive win of the full course ISU 50 meter match at Murraysville, Pa., Aug. 2-3, with his score of 1114-10x. He shot an Anschutz Free Rifle, as did six of the seven who shot on Sunday morning. W. C. Roos was 2nd with 1101-19x and Robert K. Moore 3rd with 1086-10x.

The same course of fire was shot with any sights and W. C. Roos won with 1108-15x, Bob Moore 2nd with 1102-11x and Bill Funk 3rd with 1099-12x.

J. Kenneth Johnson, Washington, Pa. was top "B" class shooter in both matches (classified by Lewis system). The prone stage of both matches counted as an additional competition with prize to high scorer in each match. The Murraysville Club has a standing prize award of \$10.00 for a possible on the present ISU targets. Kenny shot a prone 400-16x with any sights and the high prone 395-19x with iron sights. His total prize take was some three times that of any other winner.

Several shooters, including Bill Roos, shot both the iron and any sight matches in one day and seemed to be none the worse for wear.

ALASKA 50 METER FREE RIFLE

Fifteen competed in a Central Alaska postal 50 meter free rifle match with any sights early in the summer. Half the ISU course was fired (20 shots in each position) on the current ISU targets.

Noel Woods, Palmer, was course winner with 551 and also fired high prone 199. Kenneth Bunce, Fairbanks, was 2nd with 545, scoring consistently high in all three positions. Capt. Bob Redfield, USAF, was 3rd for course with 540 and high offhand—170. Bob Self, Spennard, was 4th for course with 538 and high kneeling with a 190. Scott Donaldson, Anchorage, was 5th for course with 537.

TWO STANDARD BARREL TARGET RIFLES, REMINGTON 40-X & WINCHESTER 52 C

by: Jim Scoville

For some years I used a Winchester M-52 Standard barrel for all .22 indoor and outdoor competition. About 3 years ago I dropped out of outdoor smallbore shooting to concentrate on gallery and .30 caliber but this year I decided to re-enter the smallbore game. I had sold my 52 standard and my Walther .22 free rifle is too heavy (14 lbs.) for continuous prone shooting. I needed a prone gun and decided to try a Remington 40-X, which was purchased in standard weight without sights. After shooting this rifle for some time, I think I can make a fair comparison between it and the 52 standard which might be a help to anyone thinking about acquiring one of these rifles.

ACTION: The 40-X action is heavier and appears more rigid than the 52. The lack of a magazine on the 40-X means a more rigid action with less parts, but many shooters still use magazines in match shooting. Bolt removal and insertion is easier with the 40-X and does not involve pushing or pulling the trigger, as on the .52. Actions are hardened on both guns and bolt operation is smooth, although some ejection trouble with certain brands of ammo was experienced with the 52. Both rifles have satisfactory triggers, but the 52 has less vibration when snapped. Trigger adjustment is easier with the 52. Both rifles feature stamped trigger guards and their appearance could be improved 100% by the use of a milled guard, as on the old Remington 37.

BARREL: The standard 40-X barrel is slightly heavier than its 52 counterpart, but hardly enough to make any practical

difference. Length is the same. Excellent groups were obtained with both guns, using Western Mark III, but I believe that obtaining a good barrel on a factory rifle is usually a matter of chance.

STOCK & BEDDING: The 40-X has more stock than any American made rifle. The beavertail forend is carried back to the grip, giving about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of wood on each side of the receiver. Factory bedding is definitely better on the 40-X, the receiver bearing on the wood and the barrel free floating. The built-in, click adjustable bedding screws allow very precise adjustment of barrel tension. I glass bedded both actions and the 40-X is the easiest rifle to bed I have ever come across, due to the absence of a magazine and smooth receiver contour. "As issued," the 40-X stock is ideal for prone shooting, but I believe some shooters will find it too high and straight for gallery use. Remington fits this stock with a rubber butt pad which is a definite improvement. Both rifles have forend stop assemblies inletted in the forends and I don't like either of them, although the Remington is somewhat easier to adjust.

SIGHT MOUNTING: Someone at the Remington plant got the bright idea that 6 clicks per minute were better than 4, so the scope blocks on the 40-X are placed $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, the rear block being mounted on the receiver bridge. As luck would have it, the receiver ring is drilled and tapped for those who prefer the conventional 7.2 inch mounting, as I do. If the Lyman 524 receiver sight is to be used, some wood must be removed from the 40-X stock, but this is not necessary if the Redfield Olympic or International sights are used. Both the 52 and 40-X require rather high front sight bases for the standard barrels and it is a good idea to order one of these bases with the gun if it is purchased without sights.

CONCLUSIONS: Practically there is little to choose between the two rifles. For ROTC and collegiate competition, the 52 is probably better adapted. As a foundation for a 50 meter free rifle, the 40-X would be more suitable. It just depends on what you want. However, if you fancy top quality, precision workmanship and pride of ownership, neither gun will have much appeal. Both rifles represent good value in light of today's economy and you won't be too far wrong with either gun. Personally I think I prefer the 40-X but a lot of good shooters may have other ideas.

.44 MAGNUM DEVELOPMENTS

By Kent Bellah

When Remington developed the cartridge to go with the .44 Magnum revolver Smith & Wesson brought out in 1956, it was the finest heavy duty revolver and cartridge combination ever produced commercially in this world. The Smith & Wesson prestige gun was "the most" in shocking power, workmanship, fitting, finish and price. The Remington cartridge was "the most" in power, expansion and long range accuracy, as well as the highest priced commercial revolver ammo. At the same time it was the cheapest, if you buy on the basis of delivered energy.

The real quality is in the super strong solid head case and the very efficient, well designed gas-check bullet. Bullet efficiency is of the most importance in a handgun because of the rather low velocity. The Remington load has the amazing velocity of 1470 fps with a

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.44 Magnum Developments

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M. E. of 1150 f. p. The Harvey Jugular bullets can be loaded to exceed factory fodder. For example, the 170 grain H. P. Jugular with 27.2 grains 2400 starts at 2,000 f. p. s. and delivers 1,510 f. p. M. E. Or the 220 grain Jugular with 26 grains 2400 moves 1750 f. p. s. to deliver nearly the same energy. These soft lead Jugulars give terrific expansion, or even explosion, and are certainly the most deadly bullets for all ordinary use.

The big .44 Maggie actually has more shocking and stopping power than many centerfire rifles, and as sure as powder burns it will be used for some un-ordinary use, such as game tougher than small deer.

Developments have been made in this field to produce a bullet superior to the factory type, the Jugulars or any cast bullets, that will give good expansion on big, big game, along with the necessary deep penetration. Mason Williams, Stanfordville, N. Y., is not in the bullet business, but he has done considerable experimenting. Mace sent me some sample bullets, and I'll quote excerpts from his letter:

"Samples are enclosed of some pure lead core round nose bullets I swaged in heavy rifle jackets. These run about 242.6 grains, mike .4297 and have a heavy cannellure for crimping. The jacket has a specially designed and reinforced base, and these are extremely accurate at high velocity in a rifle.

"This bullet should give greater penetration on game than the flat nose type. Also excellent controlled mushrooming due to the pure lead nose. The heavy jacket should delay expansion that normally rips to pieces conventional handgun jackets. It looks like this should be the answer to the man going into the bush. Shooting into packages of old magazines, the bullets penetrate quite a ways before opening up. Expansion was good at 50 yards, and about the same at 100 yards. Once the bullet started to open up, the magazines were badly shredded.

"The powder charge was 24 grains of 2400. Accuracy was better than I can hold, as I expected. Sure, you can add another grain of powder, but pressures rise out of proportion to any velocity increase. I thought you might be able to use these for hunting, or to play with. It would be interesting to see what they would do on bear—not too big a bear the first time."

My own limited tests with the 50 bullets I fired with 24 grains 2400 verify Mason Williams tests and his opinions. Penetration in sand is about 25% to 33% more than with factory loads. Expansion is less and considerably slower, as indicated by the smaller initial channel ripped in moist sand. Also, these round nose slugs should do a better job of wood chopping on game in the brush. I advised Mace that some shooters might consider these bullets exactly what they needed for hunting, or they might want a few to experiment with. True, they are for specialized work, which means a limited market, and they are quite slow, difficult and expensive to swage, and the shipping weight of 100 is about 5 pounds. After a bit of begging, Mason agreed to supply these to anyone interested.

The price isn't cheap. \$16.75 per 100, postpaid. If that sounds high, it is. But a hunter who wants this type bullet will gladly pay it, and those who don't need it wouldn't buy them at half price. I'm not a wealthy man, and I'd appreciate some extra income, but I don't care

to make and sell these bullets on a limited production basis at that price. Mason does very exacting work. His samples were held to very close weight and dimensions. The velocity with his load must be around 1575 f. p. s. with M. E. around 1330 f. p. Those interested should send payment direct to Mason Williams, Stanfordville, N. Y.

HIGH VELOCITY CAL.

.44 RIFLE BULLETS

Mason Williams, Stanfordville, New York

This article is not a comprehensive analysis of cal. .44 bullets currently available to the American shooter. This article concerns itself solely with a very limited field of high velocity cal. .44 rifle bullets, including the problems that had to be met in developing bullets capable of withstanding velocities of 3,000 fps and over and still give correct performance on game of all sizes.

A bit of background history is necessary at this point in order to clarify the bullet testing situation. The cal. .429 Harvey Maglaska Magnum was born as a direct result of the ability of the average shooter to swage cal. .44 handgun bullets. As I have explained in a previous article, one thing led to another resulting in a very high velocity cal. .44 rifle cartridge based on cal. .300 H&H Norma cylindrical brass. Bullets were swaged in Harvey swaging dies commencing with modified handgun bullets. Since one of the advantages of the cal. .429 Harvey Maglaska Magnum is that the shooter could swage his own pure lead bullets with zinc bases and then shoot them for plinking, we insisted that all bullets tested in the development of the cal. .429 Harvey Maglaska Magnum be produced in dies and with equipment available to any handloader. Naturally, as velocities increased, handgun bullets could no longer be used. Zinc base and half jacketed jugular bullets had to be discarded.

Jim Harvey then went to a different conception of bullet construction. In a handgun, bullet expansion is a necessity. It is also a problem, because velocities are low. In a rifle, just the opposite is true. The problem was not expansion. We had too much expansion. We needed bullet strength to obtain penetration plus controlled expansion and all this had to be done on standard equipment with Harvey swaging dies. How Jim Harvey licked this problem is the basis of this article.

During the final preliminary testing on the cal. .429 Maglaska Magnum, it became obvious that the bullets we were using would not give adequate penetration on game. The excessive velocities plus the pure lead core ripped game and mutilated it badly. This might be ideal for woodchuck shooting, but it was definitely not a desired quality on big game. A 250 grain bullet, cal. .429, travelling at 3,000 fps will drop deer or bear, but the bullet expansion, with its explosive action, completely ruined trophies. It was also found that bullet jackets would not remain integral with the lead core. Even heavy crimping could not keep the jackets on the lead cores at these high velocities.

As far as could be discovered, there was no commercially available bullet that could be used or modified. The Remington and Winchester 200 grain bullets performed well in the cal. .44 magnum handgun, but exploded when used in the big rifle. 1%, 2%, 3% antimony cores were tried using the long rifle jacket and varying the amount of

lead nose that was exposed. It was then decided to have even heavier and longer jackets made up. We felt that with such a jacket plus a 3% antimony core, plus a heavy crimping groove, plus a heavy cannellure that the jacket would stay with the core and delay expansion. It just did not work out. The bullets shot well, but still the velocity was too high for this type bullet. After all, it must be remembered, that we had a rifle giving cal. .270 velocities and trajectories in cal. .44. The impact and shocking power exceeded any commercial load on the market, even the famous Winchester cal. .458. There was no guide to follow and no book of instructions to cover the situation.

In the past, the cal. .44 had been limited to handgun velocities and rifle velocities few of which exceeded 2,000 fps. A surprising fact came to light during this bullet development work. Despite the wide popularity of the cal. .44 in handguns and carbines, to the best of my knowledge, no work had ever been done on cal. .44 bullets for really high velocity use on game. The large calibre British cartridges would shoot through trees with a 500 grain full patch bullet, but that type of bullet was of no use to the North American shooter and hunter. Furthermore, velocities were low. There was no help from the British. Nor, could I find after reading everything I had in my library by Keith, anything that would help.

From this point on, progress came slowly. We had to have 200 to 400 grain bullets that would hold together at high velocities and yet open correctly on game and still not go to pieces within game. These bullets should expand, then stop expanding and continue on into game utilizing the full potential of the cartridge.

In an attempt to create a stiff, shock absorbing bullet, 200 grain soft point, cal. .38 rifle bullets were inserted in cal. .44 rifle jackets and the entire unit swaged to cal. .44. The results were uneven and notably inaccurate. After firing and recovering bullets, it was found that the shock of impact, concentrated on the relatively small nose area of the bullet, had a tendency to expand the lead core so fast that the jackets ripped and split. As a result, the nose had to be protected somehow, yet permitted to expand, then the expansion had to be stopped.

It is necessary to digress at this point and go back to the original testing of the Harvey Jugular Jacketed high velocity cal. .44 magnum handgun bullets. The jacket that is used on this bullet is short and is crimped into the lead core. It is a much lighter weight jacket than the rifle jackets, considerably lighter than the long, heavy jackets we were using. Jim Harvey felt that this type of jacket might be about the correct weight to protect the bullet nose in order to partially cushion the initial shock of impact. A lead core was then inserted into a swaging die with the handgun jacket on the nose of the core so that the jacket and core would be swaged to conform with the general ultimate shape of the final bullet nose, but the die used was a cal. .38 die. After ejecting this capped and swaged core, it was then dropped into the long heavy rifle jacket and re-swaged to full cal. .44. This produced a bullet with a jacketed nose inside the long standard jacket. The heavy outside jacket partially crimped the lighter nose jacket when brought down by the nose section of the cal. .44 swaging die. It was found necessary to ream out the open end of the long outside jacket so

that in the completed bullet the overlapping outside jacket lay smoothly against the nose jacket.

On paper, this produced a capped nose bullet, 2% antimony core with a heavy, crimped outside jacket, weight about 250 grains. It looked very pretty. It shot extremely well, but unfortunately it ripped a bear from one end to the other. The only thing the bear did was grunt. He never moved. And this was a big bear, a big black Alaskan bear.

We still did not have the correct bullet. The impact continued to shatter the entire bullet. The next step was to use a long handgun jacket so that the inner lead core was preformed as a swaged, jacketed bullet in itself with the open end at the base and then this was inserted base first into the long heavy rifle jacket. Cannellured, and crimped this turned out to be an exceedingly strong bullet. Using 3% antimony cores it finally penetrated properly.

Was this THE bullet? No, it was not. It would not open. It would penetrate and then open providing it struck heavy bone or something solid, otherwise it shot just like any full patch bullet. Its expansion was erratic. It was not the bullet for North American game.

All these bullets gave far above average accuracy. In the full range from 200 grains through 400 grains only those bullets at the extreme ends gave less than required accuracy with a 1 in 18 in twist in Sam May's barrels. Jim Harvey had at this point, a large variety of bullets, all accurate, which, if carefully selected and used, on the proper game would handle anything on the North American continent. But Jim Harvey was not satisfied. He did not feel that a hunter should have to carry four or five different bullet weights, with varying bullet construction, in order to correctly handle game. He felt that two bullet weights, 250 grains and 350 grains were within reason if one were hunting in country that had big game plus dangerous game.

He then approached the situation from another angle. He went back to the cores. In all the past testing, the cores had been cut from a single blend of lead and antimony. Jim perfected a two diameter, core slug with two blends of antimony. This was done through trick casting. The small nose section is pure lead or 1% antimony. The base section is 4% antimony. This is really trick casting and pretty well confined to very limited production.

Using this blended core, pre-forming it with its nose jacket, then inserting it into the long rifle jacket, it appears, so far, to be the answer to a correctly functioning game bullet. The pure lead point, protected by the jacket takes the first impact and instantly expands. There is nothing that can equal the shocking power of pure lead. We have it here. The jacket permits easy, simple, reliable magazine functioning of the loaded round. There is no scraping of lead of bullet tip deformation during loading or feeding. Now, the cal. .44 bullet expands to about cal. .60 instantaneously, but at the same time expansion is slowed by the double jackets that are now slowing down the initial expansion. Just as the heavy outside jacket is retarding expansion, two things happen. The crimping groove further slows expansion and the 4% antimony lead core now practically stops expansion. Being the larger portion of the core, this extremely hard slug resists all deformation and the bullet plows on into whatever it

has struck with the full force of a cal. .60 pure lead bullet.

To date the two-piece lead core has held together. In tests it has been bent, twisted, pulled. It appears to be the solution to the heavy bullet problem. This would definitely be the bullet construction required for hunting large and dangerous game on the North American continent. It is not a bullet for home manufacture nor is it the bullet for average American hunting. The bullets are difficult to make. They are expensive. Fifty of these bullets would more than fill the requirements for an Alaskan trip.

As a result of continued testing, another bullet construction has been developed by Jim Harvey that meets all general hunting requirements in many different bullet weights. This bullet has a new nose design with a newly designed, long, heavy rifle jacket. The handloader can swage these bullets to produce just about any result he would want. By varying the antimony content of the core, plus varying the amount of lead exposed at the nose of the bullet, plus varying the weight of the bullet, the handloader can vary performance to meet his requirements.

Furthermore, during the months when there is a closed season on big game, the handloader can fall back on the cheap, easy to produce cal. .44 high velocity handgun bullets for plinking, target work and varmint shooting. Most shooters are surprised to hear of the cal. .429 as a varmint rifle. With correct bullets accuracy is excellent and there are no ricochets. Truly, the cal. .429 is a versatile rifle and Jim Harvey deserves a lot of credit for his patience and vision in developing a cal. .429 cartridge-bullet combination that works. For information, write Lakeville Arms, Lakeville, Connecticut. My only interest in this cal. .429 is in the range testing and load development work.

Shooting Games

(Continued from Page Three)

ience in local club competition with the .22 rimfire weapon.

It appears to me that the up-trend in the pistol shooting game somewhat parallels the high-power rifle game in many respects. Registration lists from the larger and more important pistol tournaments do provide proof that the so-called subsidized competitors, from the military services and police organizations, are a majority of the competitors in such tournaments. To this writer it seems a very desirable trend that both the military services and the police organizations are putting more accent on competition with the tools of their trade. But if you will (and can) carefully scan the registration lists from these bigger tournaments I think you will find that the number of un-subsidized strictly civilian competitors in them is also increasing.

When you drop back to the state and local pistol shooting tournaments there can not remain any doubt about the increasing number of civilian competitors in tournaments. Naturally, the breeding ground for this up-trend is in the local clubs and leagues. In this New England area I do believe that the number of people participating in some organized pistol target shooting program is greater than at any time in the some 30 years that I have closely observed competitive rifle and pistol shooting, and the number is still growing. Reports from other sections of the country indicate a generally similar trend.

Quite probably the more generous

issue of DCM pistol equipment and supplies to civilian clubs, and government funds to partially subsidize the expenses of state civilian pistol teams for the National Matches, are factors in the up-trend in pistol shooting. But the attractions of the game itself are probably the dominant factors.

The three-gun competitive pistol shooting program provides even more variety and faster moving than does the high-power rifle game. While those three tuned-up guns and the ammunition required for an active competitive pistol shooter to stay in tournament form are far from inexpensive, the fact remains that the beginner can start in organized pistol shooting programs in a local club, confining his shooting to the .22 rimfire pistol, at about the minimum of expense for getting started in any shooting game. And, like the confirmed position shooting gallery rifleman, he can continue to have fun and good competition without ever going beyond the .22 cal. stage of the pistol shooting game.

Most civilian (and probably police) three-gun competitive shooters must, for economy sake, handload at least their practice ammunition. This may be a chore for some, but an interesting part of the game for others. It should aid in knowing one's guns and what they best digest.

The standard course of fire for U. S. pistol competition is not as old as the high-power rifle courses, but the targets have remained unchanged in dimensions and present day records can be directly compared with those of earlier days and indicate the progress made in arms, ammunition and **shooter skill** over the years.

I think that our present organized competitive pistol program also has its "Forgotten Legion" but I wonder if the accent shouldn't be placed on "legion" rather than "forgotten." As an observer only, it seems to me that those not actively participating in organized pistol target shooting are contributing more to over-all improvement of handgun and ammunition performance than are those participating in the competitive game. It is not unusual for those engaged in a program of long standing to have a tendency to resist change, and from the side-lines, it seems to me that is occurring in the handgun field today.

With the advent of the .44 Magnum revolver and its ammunition with half-jacketed bullets for the higher velocities, general handgunners with an experimental bent have been proving to themselves that they can hand swage soft alloy or pure lead handgun bullets, in jackets or with base caps (gas-checks, so-called), that are more uniform than any they can cast. In addition to being able to shoot these softer swaged bullets (in protecting jackets or with base caps) at higher handgun velocities, they appear to be convincing themselves that these more uniform bullets are contributing to better handgun accuracy at all normal velocities. That may be proven to the point where it will trickle UP to the competitive shooter searching for those extra points that will allow the winning scores. It may even now be "trickling," unbeknown to one on the side-lines.

Some ardent handgunners, who do not participate in present competitive target shooting, mildly voice a wish for more "practical" courses of fire for competitive shooting. One of the desires of at least some of them is for slow fire shooting at ranges beyond 50 yards. Some appear to feel that some type of "surprise fire" would offer more practical

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SAVAGE MODEL 111 HUNTING RIFLE

by
Colonel Townsend Whelen

This latest Savage rifle is of entirely new design although its breech action follows the general Mauser Model 98 type. The only feature about it that reminds one of prior Savage production is the barrel lock just in front of the receiver used to tighten the barrel to the receiver and insure minimum headspace. So far it is adapted to the .270 W. C. F. and .30-06 cartridges, but one can visualize its being produced for the .308 and for a 6 mm load some time in the dim future. Its outstanding characteristic is its extreme featherweight, my sample weighing a scant 6¼ pounds. It seems to be the lightest of all factory produced rifles for these two cartridges.

The chrome-molybdenum barrel is 22 inches long, shaped and tapered and with the rear barrel sight enlargement similar to those of the Winchester Model 70 and Remington Model 721 rifles. My .30-06 has six grooves, 10" twist, and the chamber appears to be of minimum dimensions.

The breech action, following the good Mauser M/98 design, has a rather light receiver, but as it is made of chrome-molybdenum steel has absolutely ample strength. There are gas escape holes on either side of the receiver ring. The unique design of the bolt also contributes to its safety, there being two sets of locking lugs at its head. The front set turns down in the usual manner into the locking recesses in the receiver. The rear lugs do not turn but remain horizontal and effectually block any possible escape of gas around the bolt through the receiver slideways. The bolt has a band type spring type extractor rather like that on the Remington 721 rifle, permitting the head of the case to be completely surrounded by steel when the cartridge is loaded, which is another safety feature, and in addition there is a gas baffle at the rear end of the bolt. A large coin-slotted screw at the rear of the cocking piece permits easy dismounting of the bolt mechanism—firing pin and mainspring—for cleaning.

The thumb piece on the right of the receiver bridge is not the safety as might be expected, but is the "depressing cocking indicator." It stands in its highest position when the rifle is cocked, and by depressing it and at the same time holding back on the trigger the bolt can be removed from the receiver. The thumb piece of the shotgun type safety is located in the cocking piece slot in the receiver tang. Pressing it to the rear locks the trigger, sear, and bolt. The only criticism I have for the entire mechanism is that this safety is not very apparent and easily seen, and it would appear to be difficult to operate it with a glove on the hand.

The Mauser type magazine holds only four cartridges in the interest of lighter weight, and with the cartridge in the barrel makes this a five-shot repeater. The result is a rifle slightly shallower at the breech than the usual bolt action arm. The magazine also has shoulders which hold the cartridges back and prevent their soft points from being battered and dulled against the front wall of the magazine.

The trigger is of single stage type without slack, creep, or backlash and is adjustable for weight of pull. The cap which covers the trigger pull adjusting screw is located directly in front of the safety thumb piece. This cap is easily

removed by inserting a soft wire hook in the notch in the top of the cap and lifting directly upward, then the screw is available for trigger pull adjustment. The pull on my rifle came at an excellent 3¼ pounds and did not require any adjustment, no take-up, creep, or backlash.

The pistol grip stock, with checkered grip and forearm, with black aluminum checkered but-plate, is of rich and dark walnut, and of good conventional dimensions for iron sight use. Why is it that no other company seems to be able to duplicate the rich, fine, dark finish that Savage invariably seems to place on their Model 99 rifles as well as on this newest model? The forearm is not attached to the barrel and is practically free floating. There are no sling swivels. I think this is a mistake. To my mind a rifle without a shooting gunsling is not complete.

The sights are the usual open rear (which folds flat forward) and bead front sight, which all companies still persist in placing on their stock models. Why is this hopelessly inadequate set of sights still continued on our rifles? It is of the vintage of 1720, and no worth while shooting is possible with these sights. Of course you can hit the body of a deer at 50 yards if that is all you require. The trouble is that the vast majority of purchasers will use the rifle with these sights that come on it. They get nowhere, have no success in their shooting, and soon lose all interest in both rifles and hunting. Also they get no training in the method of aim they must use when they are called to the colors for their military training, and their prior shooting is not much of an asset for national defense. Both the United States and England discarded the open rear sight and the bead shaped front sight from their military rifles twenty years ago. Of course this criticism is not directed particularly against this new Savage rifle, but applies to all of our rifles as they are regularly listed for sale. It should be relatively easy to regularly fit all rifles with a simple, cheaply made receiver sight with large aperture-small disc and with coin slotted screw adjustments for minutes of angle, and with a "gold" faced flat top front sight—easy to learn, easy and quick to aim, with little aim error and no tendency to overshoot. I do not believe that the addition of such sights would increase the present list price of rifles over a dollar. In addition furnish with each rifle sold a good leaflet telling how to sight it in, and giving the essentials of good rifle marksmanship. As it is the only thing that now accompanies a rifle of any make is a sheet of paper giving the Ten Commandments of Safety.

Of course the "proof of the pudding" with every rifle is its shooting—its accuracy and reliability, and the way it handles its cartridges. For this I fitted the rifle with a 4 power Bear Cub scope in the Redfield Junior mount, an easy screwdriver job that anyone can do because the receiver is already drilled and tapped for top scope mounts and also for receiver sights. I fired the rifle on four different days with the 180 grain Savage make cartridges which accompanied it, and also with my pet handload, the 180 grain Sierra soft point boat-tail bullet and 56 grains of 4350 powder. Both cartridges handles excellently and easily through magazine and action. It averages slightly under two-inch groups at 100 yards and five-inch groups at 200 yards, fired for five shot groups from bench rest. This is entirely satisfactory accuracy—in fact very excellent for such

a light rifle. The recoil, as might be expected with such a light weight arm, was rather severe. I fear that many novices will rather dread this recoil and hence will not fire their rifle enough on the range to get it sighted in and to learn it, and as a consequence will have poor success on their hunting trips. The cure is easy. Handload your cartridges, or have them custom loaded with a 180 grain bullet to a muzzle velocity of about 2,400 f.p.s. Such a load has absolutely adequate killing power for any American big game, and a sufficiently flat trajectory for 300 yards. I tried this load a few years ago with a similarly light weight .30-06 rifle and it made one of the sweetest shooting combinations imaginable.

Also I rather question the wisdom of fitting such a light rifle for the .30-06 cartridge with a scope for the novice who is not drilled to a firm firing position and accustomed to the use of a scope sight. Too much danger of the eyepiece of the scope driving back into the eye on recoil with disastrous results. The recoil was such that at one point I found that the mounts had become loose and the scope had driven forward through its rings. Of course such troubles are easily remedied, and the practiced rifleman who is more or less "case hardened" against recoil and used to scopes will have no trouble. But it seems to me that the sportsman who takes his rifle in hand only once a year for his hunting trip, and who seldom if ever shoots it on the range except to sight it in will have better success with the modern aperture sights as described. With its light weight, fine balance, handiness and smooth operation he should find it a dream of a little rifle for woods hunting of big game.

CRUCIFORM BULLET PUNCH

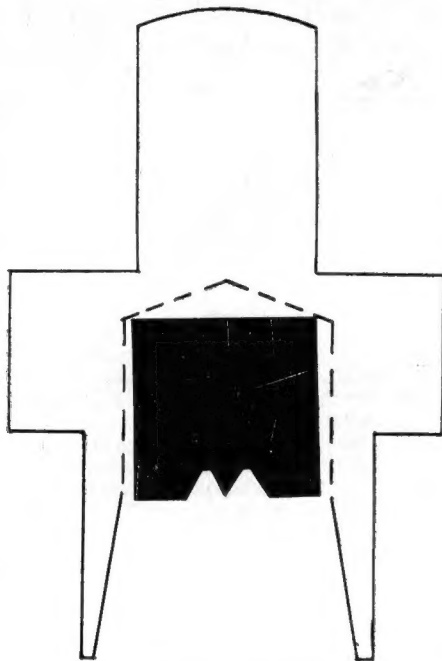
By Kent Bellah

Hollow point handgun bullets give greater expansion and shocking power with a "X" cut on the nose. The idea was used in black powder days, and is as good as ever, especially with mild loads. A shallow cut, say .025" is sufficient. For uniform cuts, I designed a cruciform nose punch for a sizer, that makes the cut without extra work. Anyone handy with tools can make one from the above drawing. Or bore out your old punch, make the knives of mild steel as shown in the black area, and press them in.

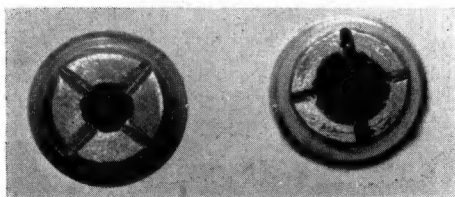
Hard alloy solids must start at 1,200 to 1,300 fps for good expansion on all types of game. Pure lead Jugular and Prot-X-bore H. P.'s start expansion at around 600 fps, and as terminal velocity is increased the expansion becomes terrific. Jugulars starting at 1,700 to 2,000 fps, especially the .44's, blast out wound channels with more tissue destruction than many hi-power rifles. It isn't necessary to cut either of these bullets at anything above 1,000 fps, but cuts certainly increase the shock of conventional alloy bullets at any velocity they can be driven.

Note how a piece of fabric is quite difficult to tear at the selvege. Make a tiny cut and it tears easily. This illustrates how a nose cut helps a cavity open quickly. The bullet nose photo shows a cross cut on a huge hollow point bullet of my design, and one on a Harvey Prot-X-bore in .44 caliber. The latter mushrooms well at almost any velocity, even from snub-nose guns.

I was real proud of a cast bullet I designed in 1948. It has a very large, deep cavity for maximum expansion at low velocity. Considerable experimenting was



Cruciform nose punch



necessary to discover the maximum cavity diameter and depth for the velocity desired, with the softest possible alloy, which proved to be 1 to 25 tin and lead, for up to 970 fps. If the cavity is too large or deep it may open in flight if velocity is too high, resulting in a 10 inch, one shot group just ahead of the muzzle. A straight cavity opens faster than a conical at low speed. My bullet was the fastest mushrooming .38 at that time, I think, and it was a good one in light frame guns.

When Jim Harvey developed the Prot-X-bores in 1952, they gave so much better accuracy and expansion that my design was second rate. If you think a 1 to 25 alloy is "soft" just compare the expansion with unalloyed lead at higher velocity!!

Nose cuts are really best with alloy bullets. For fast production, they can be cast in solid nose types with multi-cavity moulds, cut as they are sized without extra work, and after loading they can be hollow pointed with the Forster Hollow Point Accessory I designed for the Forster Precision Case Trimmer. This makes uniform cavities for hunting loads when desired, and is a handy accessory for a dandy case trimmer.

Shooting Games

(Continued from Page Seven)

cal handgun training and practice than the conventional timed and rapid fire.

Longer range handgun shooting, while as a matter of record, practical, would pose range and match operation problems that would probably keep it limited, as is 1000 yard rifle shooting. The "bobber" targets of earlier day police pistol courses could quite easily provide the mechanics for the surprise fire angle.

I don't know who would promote new courses of fire for handgun shooting, or even if there is enough prospective in-

terest to warrant the effort of promoting. If any start should be made toward promoting so-called practical courses of fire for competition with either handgun or rifle, the people who believe in and want such courses would seem the logical ones to start the promotion. Further, it is this writer's opinion, if promotion on new and different courses of fire should be started, it should be with the honest, stated intent that they supplement existing courses to serve people with different shooting interests, rather than any intent to replace established courses and programs. There is room aplenty for more shooters and more shooting, and probably for more styles of shooting, but I'd be among the first to loudly object to anyone telling me I should quit the type of shooting I am used to and like, only to shoot a different style that someone else thinks is better. On the other hand, if any different type of shooting should be promoted which I think I would like to participate in, in addition to or in place of what I had been doing, that would be just fine and dandy—but I want to make my own choice, just as you will.

PHT

MIDNITE SUN INTERNATIONAL FREE RIFLE COMPETITION

Scott Donaldson of Anchorage, Alaska, has for the past two years promoted and managed this Free Rifle competition, which was participated in this year by shooters in clubs at Anchorage, Fairbanks and Palmer, Alaska and Arcata, California. The shooters fire on their home club ranges and report scores to Donaldson, who gets out the bulletins for the three matches making up the season aggregate.

The shooting is at 200 yards on the reduced 300 meter International target, 20 shots per match in each the prone, kneeling and standing positions and scope sights are permitted. Medals are awarded to 1st, 2nd, 3rd and each 5th place down the line in each of the three matches. For the season aggregate, the shooters are divided into two classes by the Lewis System, with medals to the aggregate five high in each class. The competitors in each club fire the match as a group on appointed days. Twenty seven shooters entered the 1958 matches and twenty fired all three matches for an aggregate score, nine of them from California.

Kenneth Bunch, Fairbanks, took the lead in the first match in June with 524, eight points up on Noel Woods of Palmer. Woods was top man in the July match with 524 and moved ahead of Bunch, who dropped to 497. Bunch came back in the August match with highest score for the season, 541, to tie Woods' point score of 1562, but Woods led in X's (20 to 17) to make the aggregate win.

Capt. Bob Redfield, Anchorage, started out in 3rd position, held his spot in the 2nd match but slipped in the final match to finish 4th, being passed by Scott Donaldson who started 5th. Isaac Moxon, Calif., started out in 7th place, moved up to 5th in the second match and held that slot in the final and aggregate.

Woods shot a Dunlap Free rifle in .30 Dunlap cal. and used a 15X Lyman scope. Bunch shot a M/70 Nat. Match rifle .30-06 with 32.8 grs. Hi-Vel and 200 Match S. bullet, and 20X Lyman scope. Donaldson used a Dunlap Free rifle in 6.5x257 cal. with 34 grs. 4895 and 140 gr. Sierra bullet and used a 10X Unertl scope. Redfield shot a Springfield Free rifle in 6.5x257 cal. with 30 grs. 4320, 140

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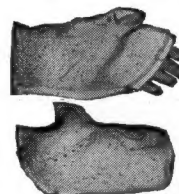
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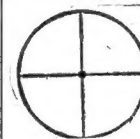
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gr. Sierra bullets and used a 16X Unertl scope. Moxon shot a S&L Free rifle in 6.5x55 cal. with 31.5 grs. 4320 and 139 B. T. bullets, and used a 10X scope.

Others used equipment ranging from the custom free rifles through .22/250's and Marlin, Remington and Sako .222's. One competitor shot a .22 rimfire throughout, but the little cartridge couldn't keep up with the center-fires on the difficult International target.

We think the fellows in our newest and biggest State would welcome competition from a wider area in the future. If any clubs are interested they should write, air mail, to Scott Donaldson, Box 525, Anchorage, Alaska. Seems as if this could be a real fine program, and a real "International" one if some of the Canadian clubs would horn in. PHT

National Bench Rest Shooters Association, Inc.

NBRSA ANNUAL DUES ADVANCE TO FIVE DOLLARS

Due to the recent increase of the Precision SHOOTING magazine subscription rate it is necessary to increase the membership dues of NBRSA and the Board of Directors have approved annual dues of \$5.00 for individual members and \$2.50 for associate members (wife, husband or child under 18 of a member in good standing).

The increased dues will be effective October 1, 1958.

One dollar of the annual dues from each member and associate member is returned to the region the member resides in. Four dollars of the members dues goes into the National treasury, part of which purchases a Precision SHOOTING magazine subscription for one year. Associate membership dues do not include the magazine subscription.

Membership dues and membership applications should be mailed to the National Bench Rest Shooters Association, Inc., Lyndonville, Vt., and remittances made payable to the National Bench Rest Shooters Association, Inc.

In the past some members have made the mistake of thinking that Precision SHOOTING magazine subscription includes NBRSA membership. **SUCH IS NOT THE CASE.** Precision SHOOTING magazine subscription rates are for the magazine subscription alone. The NBRSA purchases from Precision Shooting Inc. the magazine subscriptions for NBRSA members.

NEW VARMINT RIFLE RECORD

On July 12, 1958, shooting in the annual mid-summer registered bench rest tournament of the Buffalo Outdoor Rifle Club, Wyoming, I. F. "Apache Jack" Williams of Casa Grande, Arizona, fired a 10-shot group at 100 yards with Varmint Rifle which has been officially judged as measuring .3887 inch and has been declared the standing record for this course.

Williams shot the .222 Rem. cartridge in a Hart barrel on M70 Winchester action, gunsmithed by The Atkinson & Marquart Rifle Co. of Prescott, Arizona and stocked by Anthony Guymon, Inc. of Bremerton, Washington. His lead was a 52 gr. bullet with 23 grs. Ball powder and Rem. primer. He used a 1½" Unertl 20X scope. His complete rifle weight was 12 lbs. 6 oz.

A NEW AGGREGATE RECORD

In the night shoot at Reed's Run Rifle Range, Augusta, Ohio, on July 19th, Mr. L. S. Glenn of Akron, Ohio, shot a five 5-shot match aggregate at 100 yards which has been officially measured as .1973 minute of angle average and declared as a new record for this aggregate course.

This is Mr. Glenn's second season of registered bench rest competition.

In making the new record, Mr. Glenn shot the .222 Remington cartridge in a Douglas 28" X 1¼" barrel, fitted to a Remington action by Grant Dick of Hanoverton, Ohio. Glenn stocked the rifle himself. His sight was a Unertl 24X scope. He shot bullets made by W. M. Brown of Augusta, Ohio, with 25 grs. of Ball powder and Remington primers.

Mr. Glenn's groups are very uniformly positioned on the targets. Placing the five targets one atop of the other, one can see light through all five targets.

A composite of the five targets* (25 shots) would be little if any over three tenths inch, center to center of widest bullet holes.

The former record for this aggregate course (.2154) was shot by Paul Gottschall in a night shoot on this same Reed's Run Rifle Range, July 20, 1957.

BENCH REST MATCH RESULTS

EASTERN VARMINT RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Forty four competed in the Eastern Region Varmint Rifle Championships on the Altoona, Penna., Rifle & Pistol Club range, July 13th.

All shooting was at 100 yards. The championship course was an aggregate of five 5-shot matches and five 10-shot matches at 100 yards. "B" class was for those shooting standard, unaltered factory rifles.

Joseph W. Looper, Richmond, Va. is the 1958 Eastern Region Varmint Rifle Champ. Shooting a .222 in Douglas barrel on Rem. 722 action with Unertl 24X scope and load of 21 grs. 4198, B&A bullets and Rem. primers, he was 2nd in the 5-shot agg. with .520" ave., won the 10-shot match agg. with .609" ave. to give him a .5555" ave. for the grand agg.

Lawrence S. Rucker, Akron, Ohio, was runner-up in the 10-shot agg. with .655" and the grand with .6185". Others in the TOP TEN were: P. W. Meekley, Seven Valleys, Pa. .6578; Omar Rinehart, Salem, Ohio, .6674; George B. Morton, Richmond, Va., .6945; Raymond A. Novak, Detroit, Mich., .6947; M. E. Coughenour, Berlin, Pa., .7059; Clarence J. Detsch, St. Marys, Pa., .7380; Clifton Carr, Wyoming, Pa., .7595; and Clarence R. Deem, Industry, Pa., .7641.

Claire E. Ilyes, Seven Valleys, Pa., shooting a Sako .222 rifle that he had bought only a week before the match, was high "B" class shooter and 20th overall with an ave. of .8173. He used a Lyman 20X scope and load of 22 grs. 3031 powder with 55 gr. Hornady bullets and Western primers. William B. Kerr, Red Lion, Pa. was runner-up in "B" class and 24th overall with ave. of .9518". He shot a .222 Rem. with Lyman 30X scope and load of 20 grs. 4198, home-made 50 gr. bullet and Federal primer. Only ten shot the "B" class factory rifles.

George Morton won the 5-shot agg. with a .496" ave. Looper was 2nd with .520", Novak 3rd with .558", Rinehart 4th with .5632" and Kenneth Burket, Sprowl, Pa. 5th with .5634".

Meekley was 3rd in the 10 shot agg. with .738", Irven Mohnkern, State College, Pa. 4th with .763" and Rinehart 5th with .772".

AT AUGUSTA, OHIO

A record entry, very small groups and the keenest of competition featured the registered night shoot on Reed's Run Rifle Range, July 19th. The shoot was entirely 5-shot matches at 100 yards and 50 shooters participated, with 5 shooting Varmint Rifles. Twelve matches were fired. The winning groups and the aggregate indicate both the quality of the shooting and the competition.

Match winners were: #1 Albert Klais, Mich. .195"; #2 Ernest C. Seafuri, Mich. .144"; #3 Earl Thompson, Mich. .140"; #4 Bernice McMullen, Ohio .165"; #5 James D. Whetstone, Ohio .109"; #6 Donald Combs, Ohio .141"; #7 G. W. Schmidt, Pa. .146"; #8 Thompson

GEORGE P. HERMAN

George P. Herman of Omaha, Nebraska, became another victim of America's "Great Killer" on August 3, 1958. Mrs. Herman writes: "Following a heart attack in June, he was hospitalized for three and a half weeks. He had been home two weeks and seemed to be getting along real well, when he suffered another attack and passed away."

George Herman will be remembered by many smallbore rifle shooters as one of the leading competitors in the Mid-Continent area. He later transferred his active shooting interest to bench rest rifle competition and was a widely traveled competitive shooter. In September 1955 he broke the existing aggregate record for five 10-shot matches at 200 yards and the following May he bettered his own record.

A quiet, generous, congenial sportsman of the finest type has gone on to the Great Beyond.

ALFROM J. MOYER

Al Moyer of Coplay, Pa., well known Eastern Pennsylvania rifleman and shooting promoter, collapsed from a heart attack in a Northampton diner and died on August 4th.

In addition to his shooting hobby, Al Moyer had been very active in Boy Scout work and Junior shooting activity. He had undergone heart surgery five years ago but had returned to normal active life.

.206"; #9 H. R. La Chat, Ohio .139"; #10 Omar Rinehart, Ohio .147"; #11 Maynard Toutant, Mich. .232"; #12 W. C. Davidson, Ohio .087".

Aggregate winners were: L. S. Glenn, Ohio .272" average; Doris Benjamin, Pa. .280"; Lowell W. Shelt, Ohio .292"; Bernice McMullen, Ohio .299"; and Harold Haynam, Ohio .302".

Lawrence Rucker, Ohio, won the Varmint Rifle agg. with .455" ave. and Raymond Novak, Mich., was runner-up with .593".

In an afternoon and evening shoot on August 2nd, 32 competitors fired seven 5-shot matches and five 10-shot matches, all at 100 yards. Again, small groups were the order and competition very keen.

Match and agg. winners were: 5-shot matches #1 Orren Bellows, Pa. .110"; #2 Harold Haynam, Ohio .210"; #3 Al Creighton, Ohio .132" #4 George McMullen, Ohio .184"; #5 Bellows .151"; #6 Ray Geitner, Pa. .132"; #7 Paul Gottschall, Ohio .134"—Agg. Harold Haynam .218, Lowell Shelt .250, George McMullen .260, Paul Gottschall .261.

Ten-shot matches—#8 James Whetstone, Ohio .261"; #9 Omar Rinehart, Ohio .284"; #10 Ernest Scafuri, Mich. .210"; #11 Albert W. Johnson, Mich. .242"; #12 Bernice McMullen, Ohio .237"—Agg. Scafuri .306" (has been submitted as a possible new record); Bernice McMullen .316; Whetstone .328; Johnson .334.

For the grand aggregate it was Harold Haynam .288" average; Paul Gottschall .309"; Bob Sherer, Ill., .312"; and Bernice McMullen .312".

AT BUFFALO, WYOMING

Twenty two fired in the annual mid-

summer registered shoot of the Buffalo Outdoor Rifle Club on July 12-13. Thirteen fired Varmint Rifle matches in the afternoons. Jack Williams 10 shot group at 100 yards, which has since been declared a record group, was the feature of the Varmint Rifle shooting but Clair Hollingsworth of Rapid City, So. Dak. would have beat Williams had there been an aggregate ranking.

The unrestricted rifle matches were fired at night. Hollingsworth won the 100 yd. agg. with .417, was 2nd at 200 yds. with .506 and won the NMC agg. with .461 M.O.A. over Charles Humberger of Keystone, So. Dak. who had .464. Humberger was 2nd at 100 yds. with .444 and 1st at 200 with .485. Roy Meister, Seattle, Wash. was 3rd in all aggregates with .445 at 100, .520 at 200 and .482 for the NMC agg.

Jack Williams fired smallest 100 yd. group of .370" and Roy Meister the smallest 200 yd. group of .726".

AT WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

Thirty six competed in the annual Wilkes-Barre Rifle & Pistol Club shoot, Aug. 2 and 3. Ed McNally, Fayetteville, N. Y., won the NMC aggregate with .4875 M.O.A. He was top-dog at 200 yds. with .5292 M.O.A. and runner-up at 100 yds. with .4458.

Bob Stinehour, Newburgh, N. Y., was down to 9th with .5174 at 100 yds. but up to 3rd at 200 yds. with .6463 to give him runner-up spot in the NMC with .5818. Mike Walker, Mohawk, N. Y., was in 11th spot at 100 yds. but was runner-up at 200 yds. with .6209 to give him 3rd spot in the NMC with .5824. Clyde Hart, Lafayette, N. Y. didn't do so well at 100 yds. either but his .6631 was good for 4th at 200 yds. and the same in the NMC with .6285. NBRSA President Irv Mohnkern was 6th at 100 yds. with .5118, 7th at 200 yds. with .7626 and 5th in the NMC with .6377.

Ed Wojciechowski, Ashley, Pa., was 100 yd. agg. winner with .4444 and A. S. Fow, Jenkintown, Pa. was 3rd with .4812.

CUSTER, SOUTH DAKOTA, MATCHES

On June 14-15 C. C. Hankins, Buffalo, Wyo., beat the field of 8 shooters with unrestricted rifle with a .720 M.O.A. NMC aggregate. Harold Bing, Newcastle, Wyo. was 2nd with .755 and Jack Williams, Casa Grande, Ariz. 3rd with .803.

Jack Williams topped the field of 9 in the Sporter matches with .918 M.O.A. aggregate for five 5-shot matches at each 100 and 200 yards. Carson Teaney, Rapid City, S. D. was 2nd with .927 and John Anderson, Fairview, S. D. 3rd with 1.002.

Williams also won the Varmint Rifle class aggregate, five 5-shot matches at each 100 and 200 yds., with .5435 M.O.A. Harold Bing was 2nd with .568 and C. C. Hankins 3rd with .723.

On June 29 five shot three 5-shot and two 10-shot matches at 300 meters with unrestricted rifle, Bruce Pheasant of Buffalo, Wyo. winning the agg. with 3.680 inch average to beat Harold Bing's 3.940 inch ave.

Six shot five 5-shot matches with Varmint Rifle and Bing with a 2.64 inch ave. beat Pheasant's 2.95 inch ave. for the agg.

Eight fired the Sporter rifles, five 5-shot matches. Bing, shooting a 9½ lb. 244/250 in Hart barrel on Mauser action with Bushnell 6X scope, won the agg. with an average of 2.15 inches. Bruce Pheasant, shooting a 722 Rem. .244 with

Unertl 6X scope was 2nd with 3.54 inch ave. Dr. William Lee, shooting a 9 lb. .243 with Douglas barrel on F. N. action, was 3rd with a 3.60 inch ave.

AT ALTOONA, PENNA.

On August 10th, 12 shot five 5-shot and five 10-shot matches at 100 yards with heavy rifle and 17 shot the same course with Varmint rifles under the near gale wind conditions for which the Altoona range has at times gained an unholy fame.

Paul Gottschall won the heavy rifle aggregate with a ten match average of .6638; Omar Rinehart 2nd with .7008 and Lawrence Rucker 3rd with .7666.

Sinary Dinges took the Varmint rifle aggregate with 1.1142" average for the ten matches, Kenneth Burket 2nd with 1.1227" and W. Meckley 3rd with 1.1316". Leo Jackson won the special prize for smallest 5-shot group with Varmint rifle with a .371".

Not a shooter got through the 10-shot matches without at least one over-an-inch group and Omar Rinehart was the only shooter to keep five 5-shot groups at 100 yds. under an inch.

AT RENTON, WASHINGTON

Thirteen fired the NMC in the registered shoot conducted by the Seattle Bench Rest Rifle Club on the Renton Club range August 16-17.

Mary Staley was the aggregate winner with .5605 M.O.A. for the NMC agg., beating her father, L. E. Wilson, who was 2nd with .5786. Roy Meister was 3rd with .655, Ray Speer 4th with .6962 and H. Atwood 5th with .7166.

Mary Staley and Ray Speer used sand-bag rear rests and the other three mechanical rest fore-and-aft. Staley, Speer and Atwood shot .222's in Hart barrels, Speer on Weber action and the other two on Rem. 722's. Wilson shot a .222 in Johnson P. T. barrel on M-70 action. Meister shot a .222 in Douglas Timken steel barrel on 722. Staley, Wilson and Meister shot home-made bullets while Speer and Atwood shot Speer bullets.

AT SOUTHBORO, MASS.

A record entry to date (17) fired five 5-shot and five 10-shot matches at Southboro, Mass., Aug. 17th. A special feature of the day was an informal birthday party for Andy Brower with birthday cake, candles and all, supplied by Mrs. Mary Hollidge.

Robert Smith, Roxbury, N. Y., was grand aggregate winner with average of .4450". Following him were Mary Hollidge .4550", Crawford Hollidge .4810" and Miss Harriet Smith .4960".

AT YREKA, CALIFORNIA

Ten shot in the unregistered matches at Yreka, Calif., July 20th. George Hendricks won the open rifle agg. for two 5-shot and two 10-shot matches at each 100 and 200 yds. with a .6182 M.O.A. ave. Jesse Franklin was 2nd with .6969.

Dr. Stuart Carter, Lusk, Wyo., won the Varmint Rifle agg. of one 5-shot and one 10-shot match at each 100 and 200 yds. with an average of 1.017 M.O.A. and C. W. Seamon, North Bend, Ore. was 2nd with 1.081.

AT STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

Omar Rinehart won the NMC agg. with .520 M.O.A. in a disappointing small field of 10 shooters at Staunton, Va., July 26-27. Homer Culver was 2nd with .567. Joseph Looper won both 5-shot match aggregates with .304 at 100 yds. and .312 at 200 yds.

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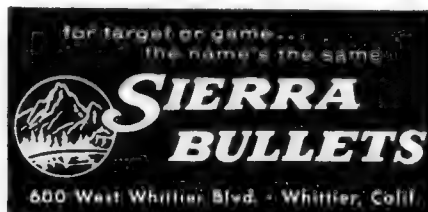
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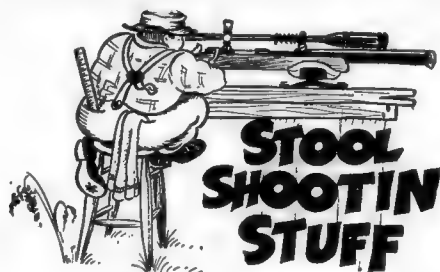
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TO THE SINGLE SHOT RIFLEMAN

I am now tooled to alter your S. S. Winchester and Sharps Borchardt rifles to 30-40 and 25 Krag. Other calibers will be added as needed. Precision Dies can also be furnished. Many of my friends are having me put their GOOD varmint barrels on bolt actions and using the S. S. action as a Deer and Black Bear rifle. A Hart or Douglas Premium barrel will really make that S. S. perk.

I am still getting Weber actions but slow.

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DEPT.
2121 Main St., Northampton, Pa.

THE MEMBERS FORUM

Melvorn, Kansas

August 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Teachout:

I have been following the discussions on the use of various rests in match shooting with great interest. I hesitate to say anything because I am a newcomer to bench rest matches and only recently a member of the National Bench Rest Shooters Association. However since I am new perhaps my own feelings might give some insight on how some of the fellows just on the verge of joining feel.

I do intend to own a really good rest as soon as I can. The savings in time and money spent in finding out whether a gun will shoot or not or how to make it shoot better would make it a good investment. Whether I would use it at matches or not would be beside the point.

However I recently went to a really top flight bench rest riflesmith to have him make me up a gun. I wanted about a sixteen pound rifle mainly to shoot varmints with but also wanted the gun so that I could shoot in bench rest matches. When I saw all the equipment needed to shoot in the unrestricted class I had to back up fast, and ended up with a rifle considerably lighter than I would ordinarily choose so that I could shoot bench rest competition in the Varmint Rifle class. I felt, and rightly so, that I would not run into so many of these fancy rests as to completely put me out of competition in this particular class.

I have attended three matches and had the time of my life and also won a cigarette lighter and a gift certificate from Lanerchs. However last match one of those fancy rests cropped up; if enough crop up to keep me entirely out of the running I shall probably concentrate more on outdoor smallbore which I also like.

I think there ought to be some place where a chap can start without much more investment than a really fine rifle, and perhaps a good place to make that possible would be in the Varmint Class. If such rest were outlawed a person could start with only some equipment that he is going to need anyhow. Then as he goes on and learns the ropes and knows what he wants he can go into the unrestricted class without wasting a lot of money and also knowing that it will be worthwhile to him. If he doesn't

want to spend that much money or can't do so he still has a game where he can have an awful lot of fun.

I know that as for myself I simply would never have got in the game if I thought I would have to compete against special rests in any quantity, and perhaps a lot of fellows feel the same. Now that I am in and have shot a few matches I feel very certainly that I want to shoot in the unrestricted class—whether with special rests or without.

Yours truly,

Alfred L. Triggs

THE INFORMATION BENCH

The Information Bench service is available to all Precision SHOOTING readers. With your questions, send a large, stamped, self addressed return envelope for a reply. Selected questions and answers, covering as wide a variety of interests as possible, will be published in these columns. Address your questions to the following people.

Bench rest, varmint and hunting rifles, accessories, handloading, components and shooting methods—**M. H. Walker, THE INFORMATION BENCH, RFD #1, Box 118, Mohawk, N. Y.**

NRA and Free target rifles and shooting—**Roy F. Dunlap, 2319 Ft. Lowell Rd., Tucson, Arizona.**

Sporting handguns and loading—**Kent Bellah, Saint Jo, Texas.**

British arms and shooting—**John C. J. Knott, 2226 North Euclid Ave., Tucson, Arizona.**

Question: A target is enclosed for the purpose of letting you see what is happening when I shoot. I am just a newcomer in bench rest shooting. I have a .22-250, load my own ammunition and I used 3031 powder. At 100 yards the black marks (beside the bullet holes) look like holes, bigger spreads, etc. The question I have is, what causes these marks when shooting a distance of 100 yards? **J. Russell Sickles, Pa.**

Answer: It is quite probable that the marks are lead splatter from the melted lead core of your bullets. It is usually caused by driving a lightly constructed bullet too fast. This is the stage before the bullet completely disintegrates prior to reaching the target. This happens at least once to most every .22-250 or .220 Swift shooter.

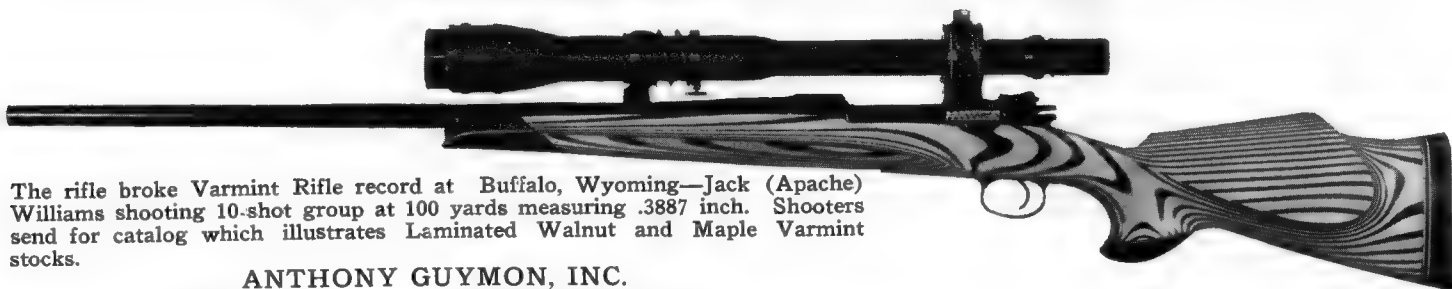
My experience was in a .220 Swift using bullets constructed from .22 rimfire cases which of course are quite thin. When driven with 34 grains of 3031 none reached the target at 100 yards. A reduction in charge to 32 grains gave almost identical results with yours. I finally gave up attempting to shoot this type of bullet in the .220 Swift. **M. H. Walker**

Question: I have a Day 6m/m stainless steel barrel that I plan on using for building a varmint rifle. This barrel has a 1 in 13 twist. What weight bullets will give the best results? I plan to use 75 or 85 grain Sierra bullets. Will a 1 in 13 twist give good results with these bullets? Of the two factory 6m/m cases and the various wildcat 6m/m cases which will have the best advantage from the hand loaders outlook? **John P. Boyle, Kansas**

Answer: It would be necessary for you to try the 85 grain bullets in your 13" twist 6mm as I would be unable to predict whether the barrel and bullet combination is satisfactory for adequate stability. The 75 grain will probably work as well or better in the 13" twist than in the 10" or 12" .243 or .244. Of the factory cases I personally prefer the .244 for longer case life and slightly higher maximum velocities. My own personal preference for a 6mm is the 250 Savage case with the shoulder pushed back for a 3/8" neck length.

I am guessing, but I think you will

THE ARISTOCRAT OF VARMINT RIFLES



The rifle broke Varmint Rifle record at Buffalo, Wyoming—Jack (Apache) Williams shooting 10-shot group at 100 yards measuring .3887 inch. Shooters send for catalog which illustrates Laminated Walnut and Maple Varmint stocks.

ANTHONY GUYMON, INC.
203 Shore Drive Bremerton, Washington

need a little faster twist for the 85 grain Sierra. It is difficult to predict what will happen in an instance like this because the quality of the barrel and the bullets will affect the stability considerably when it is on the borderline. M. H. Walker

Question: I like the Harvey Jugular bullets in my .38 Special. This Fall I'd like to kill my deer with a .44 Magnum, so would like your opinion on the best hunting load and bullet. What do you think is the strongest and best press for swaging bullets? Capt. R. C. Weaver, Pa.

Answer: The 220 grain Jugular H. P. pill ahead of 24 to 26 grains 2400 is the best .44 Magnum deer load. The lighter charge is best if you can handle the gun better, in case more than one shot is needed. Otherwise I'd use the full 26 grain charge for the most powerful handgun load on earth. Pressure is safe and recoil isn't too severe.

High velocity with pure lead bullets gives terrific stopping power for clean kills. Lower velocity with a pure lead bullet is far more effective than higher velocity with an alloy bullet. Lakeville Arms swage their Jugulars with pure lead wire, which I highly recommend for swaging your own. While other presses can be used with good results, I personally consider the R. C. B. S. Model A-2 the best press for bullet swaging, and it is also excellent for routine loading operations. Kent Bellah.

Question: I'm using a new S & W 1955 Target .45 for tournament shooting, and I find .45 ACP brass varies from .887 to .921 in length. I'm trimming to .887. Can you tell me the proper headspace of these guns? Do you believe .45 Auto-Rim cases give better functioning or accuracy?—R. W. Hildebrand, Pa.

Answer: Headspace specifications of .004" to .008" doesn't mean anything, as you find your cases vary .034. I trim to .895, which cleans up most cases, and the ones .002" shorter are discarded. Your trimmed length may be a bit short for best ignition. In theory, and perhaps in fact, Auto-Rim cases may be best, as they headspace on the solid rim, rather than on the chamber shoulder. They also allow a turned crimp to hold the bullet tighter for better ignition. A turned crimp is taboo with rimless cases.

Perfect ignition is a major problem. "Long" or "hard" primers may give under ignition that will not be detected except with more open groups until actual misfires occur. Compressing most primers will increase sensitivity up to a point, but over compression will crush the compound and cause erratic ignition. C. C. I. primers are the most sensitive, and give perfect ignition with a minimum firing pin blow, as we have proved on drop tests. Current lots of Remington primers are the most sensitive of any we have tested that are supplied by commercial

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ammo makers. I suggest seating C. C. I. some .002-.003 below flush, and Remington a bit deeper, say .005. Good loads will stay in the 10 ring all day with proper ignition. Kent Bellah

JACKETED .22 CALIBER HUNTING BULLETS

This season I have been doing some trial shooting with over-the-counter .22 cal. jacketed bullets, commonly considered as hunting bullets, in both a heavy bench rifle chambered for the standard .220 Swift and a Varmint weight rifle (12¾ lbs. with Lyman Super scope) chambered for the .222 Rem. cartridge. The Swift is known capable of under half-minute of angle aggregate average for 5-shot groups with best loads and hand-swaged match bullets under good shooting conditions. The .222 has proven itself, under match conditions and with match loads, capable of .55 minute of angle accuracy for 5-shot aggregate. In these rifles of known accuracy the commercial bullets from three leading makers gave very excellent practical accuracy.

In the big Swift, some 63 gr. round nose bullets that I have had around for some four years averaged .902 minute of angle for four 10-shot groups at 200 yards, with load of 32 grs. 4064 powder. One 10-shot group with Sierra 55 gr. spitzer bullets which had evidently been on the dealer's shelves for several years, with 34 grs. 4064, gave a 1.2 M.O.A. group. Some fresh stock 55 gr. Speer soft point bullets with 34 grs. 4064 delivered one 10-shot group at 200 yds. of .97 M.O.A. on the home range and a five match 5-shot aggregate of .8945 M.O.A. at 200 yards in a registered shoot with rather windy conditions.

In the .222 Varmint rifle (Johnson P. T. barrel on Win. M/70 Hornet action) the new Hornady 55 gr. SX bullets with 23 grs. Ball powder gave an average of .78 M.O.A. for six 10-shot groups at 200 yards under quiet evening conditions.

I have also shot during the season 100 of the Sierra 53 gr. H. P. match bullets and 50 of the Speer 52 gr. H. P. match bullets, shooting some in each of the above rifles. In these rifles, with my loading and my shooting, neither of

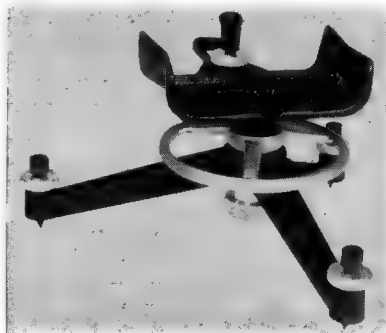
(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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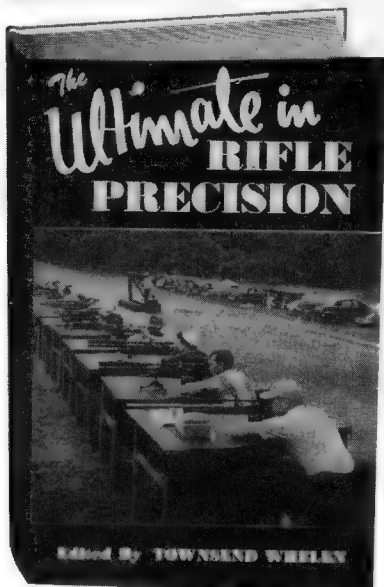
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Jacketed .22 Caliber Hunting Bullets

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

these match bullets showed much, if any, superiority over the run-of-mill soft point hunting bullets by the same makers. However, it is a matter of record that both of these match bullets have given very excellent match results for more than a few shooters.

All of the above mentioned bullets have been very uniform in both weight and dimensions. Judging from my own shooting, I would expect any of these bullets to give very satisfactory varmint hunting accuracy, with reasonable loads that suit them best in any particular accurate rifle. Driving the bullets at top maximum velocity in a given rifle would probably not improve accuracy a bit. Maximum velocity without fine accuracy isn't liable to bag a mess of Varmint game. The loads I shot were very moderate but with a trajectory that should allow consistent hits on woodchucks at

any range out to 225 yards or a wee bit more when sighted to hit point of aim at 200 yards. PHT

BENCH REST HOLDING

By Colonel Townsend Whelen

Several "one man" discussions on the technique of bench rest shooting have appeared recently in PRECISION SHOOTING. Some of us may not agree completely with the material as presented because it is not in exact line with our own practice adopted as a result of our own experience. Where this is so I think it would be well for some of us to discuss the subject further, mainly for the benefit of beginners, and not to merely air our own opinions. I often think of what old John Barlow wrote in the first editions of his IDEAL HANDBOOK—"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." No method should be adopted because someone else has apparently used it successfully. All should be tried and the one that the shooter finds best for himself adopted. The beauty of bench rest shooting is that the worth of any particular method is clearly shown by aggregate groups on the targets.

I am fully aware of the advantages of a padded arrangement in the trough of the pedestal which permits of firm and level seating of the forearm of the rifle in the trough, with sides which limit lateral play, all resulting in the rifle recoiling straight to the rear, and facilitating pushing it exactly forward again into firing position, and of a forearm stop at the front of the pedestal. Also of a holder for the rear sandbag which will channel the bag to fit the under side of the stock, and to hold the bag and its channel in rather precise alignment with the pedestal trough. This holder has a wheel which allows raising or depressing of the rear bag to perfect vertical alignment of the rifle. When these two arrangements are designed for a particular bench rest rifle and its stock the rifle lies very evenly in its troughs, and recoils straight to the rear on firing, and can be then pushed forward into "battery" so it comes almost exactly into alignment with the target, and thus gives most perfect bedding in a uniform position for the next shot. The rifle lies in exact position for each shot, with no tensions or unequal resistances either vertically or laterally.

But this arrangement will not do for me personally because it is predicated on just one design of rifle stock, with a wide, flat forearm formed on the under side with a sort of track, and with the under side of the butt stock similarly formed in line with the forearm for the butt-stock to slide through the channel of the rear bag. The majority of typical bench rest rifles now have stocks of this design. My own bench rest shooting involves testing and shooting with all forms of rifles—varmint, hunting and .22 small bore, as well as the typical bench rest variety, and the sandbag troughs must be adaptable to all forms of forearm and butt-stock, including the purely "sporting" type with narrow, rather circular cross section of forearm, and under side of the butt-stock in a straight line from grip to toe.

Therefore I still use the rather old fashioned arrangement of a simple sandbag in the trough of the pedestal, and two other sandbags, one on top of the other, simply laid on the bench at the rear. All the bags are filled rather loosely with bird gravel so that a rather deep trough can be pressed in each.

The rifle, whatever its form of stock, is pressed down to form the troughs, front and rear, so the rifle lies level, and so the troughs to some extent prevent lateral movement. I acknowledge that it does not do this as perfectly as the first method described above. By adjusting the pedestal with its bag, and pinching the rear bags, vertical adjustment of the rifle in alinement on the target is obtained. Care is taken that the troughs in the sandbags are so positioned that the rifle recoils straight as possible to the rear, and can be pushed through the troughs into fair alinement in battery for the next shot. It is not possible to always use a forearm stop with all types of stock, and when this is not used a certain mark on the forearm is brought each time in line with the rear edge of the front bag to assure that the forearm is always rested in the same position, fore and aft, on the front bag.

The rear bags are so located as to height and position that they channel and support the lower edge of the butt-stock so that the toe of the butt-plate clears the bench by at least half an inch, and the rear edge of these bags are at least an inch forward of the toe of the butt-plate. This permits of squarely backing up the butt-plate with the shoulder to limit the recoil. By pinching the rear bags, or sliding them slightly to one side or another, alinement of the rifle on the target is obtained, and the slight changes of this alinement that may be necessary from shot to shot are easily made with the left hand. All this is adjusted so as, so far as possible, to cause the rifle to slide straight to the rear through the sand-bag troughs, and to be pushed back again fairly exactly into battery, of course not so exactly as the first method, but nevertheless with fair uniformity.

If the rifle has sling swivels or sling swivel studs the one on the forearm must be at least an inch in front of the front bag, and the rear one in rear of the rear bag so they will not recoil into the bags.

Of course this is the method adopted by most of us in the early days of bench shooting. In these early days I shot light recoiling .22 rifles almost exclusively, and it was my practice to adjust the sand-bag troughs as described for each shot so that the rifle lay exactly alined on the aiming point, and then touching the rifle as little as possible, with light pressure, and only the clothing of the shoulder pressed against the butt-plate, to carefully press the trigger. The rifle, by its own weight, thus lay in a uniform position, tension and alinement for each shot, and its recoil to the rear was more or less uniformly limited by the compression of the clothing until its butt-plate met the resistance of my shoulder.

When I began to test and shoot with lighter rifles of heavier recoil I found this method of letting the rifle lie of its own weight in the bag channels, and without firm shoulder pressure against the butt-plate would not work. At least the groups were larger than I thought they should be, and particularly the horizontal dispersion was larger than the vertical. Also if the recoil was heavy the rifle jumped completely off the front sand-bag at each shot. When a rifle recoils, besides recoiling to the rear it also twists from the contact of the bullet with the sloping lands. The heavier and the larger in diameter the bullet is the more it twists on recoil, and this can often be felt in the manner in which the butt-plate recoils against the shoulder. The portion of the twist that takes place

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

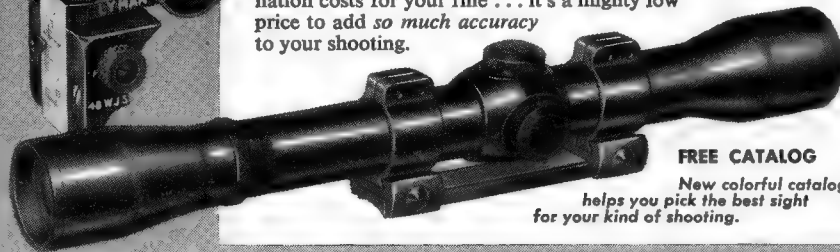


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(C) *.222 on a Model 70 Action with a very accurate Douglas Premium Grade Barrel. Canjar trigger. This rifle had all of the metal work done by Roy Pullen of Shenandoah Guns and John Warren did a beautiful job on the stock from a Hollidge Walnut and Mahogany blank. This rifle has been shot just enough times to know that it will do the job. It is an exceptional value at \$235.00

* Rifles A & C were custom made for me and have cheek pieces for left-handed shooting. The new owner could remove them if desired as both rifles have high full combs.

B & A Bullet Die Sets. One set for \$140 makes .2243 and is complete to a core cutter. The other set for \$130. makes .2242. Both sets are used but in Top Grade condition. No trades, and I will not break the sets.

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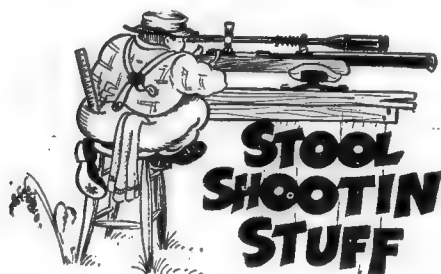
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August 20, 1958

Dear Phil:

Time whizzes by so briskly these days that it is hard for me to realize that it is time for another letter. As a matter of fact, I should specify another letter to you for the column for day after day, good Merrie Stuhlschuter is writing one letter or another for me about shooting. It takes a lot of time for both of us but pays dividends in personal contacts that I would not trade for all the tea in China. In some mails, there are letters from fellows I never heard from before and often they have a viewpoint and suggestion that is of interest and importance. Our game is made up of a great cross section of shooters. They differ in the rifles that they use, and in their personalities, but they are alike in one very important characteristic—they all love shooting and want it to continue as a means of bringing together the best guys in the world. It is that particular thought that we need to keep in mind as we argue for or against certain features that we, as individuals, think are important.

I'm occasionally disturbed when I receive a letter or hear some fellow say that no compromise of our positions is possible. Some of my best friends say this to me but for the life of me, I cannot agree with them. I admit that I have not been able to come up with a rule regarding rests that seems satisfactory to enough people but I am forever reminded of a slogan, widely distributed and sponsored by one of the first commands of which I was a part, in World War II. I think it was first used by that Command and read "The difficult we do immediately—The impossible takes a little longer." I go through the days thinking of those words as I perform many little tasks or experiments, or particularly as I think of how important it is to solve one of the most important problems that we have facing our Organization.

Some wag also during the war period wrote up the first sign which was later widely distributed, which read "If you can't convince them, confuse them." I think of that sign, too, when I hear some of the fellows argue that it is just as silly to talk of restricting the rests as it would be to abandon the bench and shoot our heavy rifles off hand, or possibly continue to use the bench and no rests at all. Somewhere between those two points, a stand has to be taken or a catastrophe confronts our Organization.

I have just received a letter from Rod Janson who kindly included me along with the Directors. You, too, were included, and without spending more time on the rest problem which his letter took up to a considerable extent in the early paragraphs, I would like to say a few words on the subject of his latter paragraphs which refer to changing the name of our Organization. Rod and I do not always think alike on some subjects but it does not affect the warmth that I feel for him, nor the respect that I have for his opinions, and the courageous ways he expresses them. Opinions right or wrong, as they may prove to be, should certainly be allowed full expres-

sion. You will undoubtedly recall, Phil, that it was I who suggested the name "Precision Shooting" for our magazine and I think that the time definitely is here when we should consider a progressive and objective step forward in reorganizing our Association. Rod commented upon the confusion which exists in the public mind as to just what "Benchrest Shooting" is. I admit that I, too, am confusing the public by driving around the country in a station wagon marked "Stool Shooting Safari Wagon." There is really not much use in my using super highways where there are toll stations because many times I lose so much time telling the toll collector what "Stool Shooting" is, I have lost five miles of travel time. The same thing goes for traffic officers occasionally as I go through town, so perhaps after all I had better just stick to the highways, travel at night, or take the sign and trademark off of my car, and of the three, I'm least likely to do the latter. I do agree, however, with Rod that the name "National Precision Shooters" would be clearer and more comprehensive and draw more people in to our game and create respect for its objectives and accomplishments. To we who are very close to the benchrest game, precision shooting and benchrest shooting are synonymous, but the words benchrest shooter and precision shooter do not bring the same picture to the ordinary listener's or reader's mind. Is it not true that precision shooter indicates a fellow, meticulous, skillful, and scientifically inclined to get the utmost out of his game. The bench and the rest are but products of development and technique that make his science more exact. When we speak of benchrest shooting, we soft pedal the experimental and scientific aspect, and accent the slack, lazy methods of some of the shooters in this and previous generations, infer that the shooter can be decrepit even if the bench is not, and the whole picture is of a guy who is content to take the path of least resistance, and shoot with the minimum expenditure of thought, effort and energy. We don't speak of golf as golf-club ball hitters and certainly no one will deny that it is a game with a tremendous amount of skill.

Let's go further in our reorganization, and definitely have an unrestricted class, and since most of our records were made under such conditions, let's have such matches and a continued compilation of records. For those who consider the mechanical devices as having gone too far, let's have a restricted class and start now to compile statistics on restricted class records. It is presumed that the restricted class would prohibit the use of mechanical devices which direct the aiming of the rifle or maintain its alignment. To my mind, soft rests similar to sand bags should be permitted in this class.

By all means, let us reorganize our varmint class. To me, the apathy, confusion, negligence, and poor sportsmanship exhibited in the last couple of years in that classification have been a disgrace to us; in fact, they have clearly demonstrated that we have no organization or few people in it who are accepting the challenge as organizers. The rules should be rewritten or thrown in the waste basket. Referees and officials should accept the responsibility of enforcing the rules, and the attitude of persons who sabotaged the rules so extensively as they did in the Eastern Regional Matches in permitting some of the rail and groove equipped fore ends to be classified as conventional stocks for a

varmint classification is to be deplored. This classification needs a revision extensive enough to include changing the target, the course of fire, as well as a revision and new description of the type of rifle to be used.

Phil, we were all sorry to hear of Mr. Butterfield's passing, and it is to be regretted that again an extra burden falls upon your shoulders, but remember the slogan that I mentioned early in the letter "The difficult must be done immediately." Indeed, I think you did remember it because the August issue was a very excellent one, and I have no doubt but that the forthcoming issues will continue the high standard that has been evident as the magazine has progressed. You will be receiving this letter but a week before Johnstown, at which I hope to see you, and you will be publishing it, I hope, before you leave for Tulsa. At Tulsa, you will be among those ministers with portfolio. Crawl Hollidge and Ernest Stuhlschuter, Mary Hollidge and Merrie Stuhlschuter, and Jock look forward to being there, perhaps fortunately without portfolio. We do hope, however, to convince all that we are there with good will in our hearts, a great respect for the other persons' opinions, a sincere admiration for his equipment and ability regardless of its design, and a lasting love for a game that continues to give pleasure.

Cordially yours,

Ernest Stuhlschuter

Bench Rest Holding

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

before the bullet leaves the muzzle has exactly the same effect as though the rifle was canted; that is it causes a varying horizontal dispersion on the target.

As a result of a lot of experiment I have found that the best way (for me) to handle these heavier recoiling and lighter rifles on the bench is to align the sand-bag channels as before, but so they hold the rifle aligned slightly below the aiming point on the target. Then to ride slightly forward on the rifle so the shoulder presses fairly firmly against the butt-plate, then grip the small of the stock fairly firmly, and press down with the right hand on the top of the grip (small of the stock) until the cross-hairs raise on the aiming point, and then fire. The more the rifle recoils the harder these pressures must be, but I would not characterize them as really very hard. No extreme effort is necessary, unless you might be using an elephant rifle.

This method has always resulted in much better grouping from these heavy recoiling rifles. Where the rifle and load is what it should be the groups are fairly round, and considering rifles like the standard Winchester Model 70 of about nine pounds, .243 caliber groups are averaging about .75 to 1.00 inch, and .30-06 groups about 1.00 to 1.5 inch for five shots at 100 yards.

I do not by any means mean to infer that these are the best ways of shooting rifles from the bench. Merely that they are the methods that have produced best results for me. I still am open to conviction that there may be better ways. But if you are having trouble, and are not getting quite the results you think you should, I think they are worth trying. Of course neither they nor any other method will help a poorly designed, assembled or bedded rifle, or mediocre ammunition, or a scope with errors in it.

A NEW BLUING PRODUCT

A couple of months ago a local gunsmith friend told me about a new cold bluing product, DICROPAN T-4 Professional touch up bluing developed by Bob Brownell, Montezuma, Iowa, and showed me some of the work he had done with it. He was quite enthusiastic over the results he had gotten with the product. Since this man has professional experience in the hot bluing of firearms, his report on this new cold bluing product seemed to indicate that it should be of especial interest to the home gun tinkerer with limited space and equipment available for his hobby.

I immediately wrote to Bob Brownell's for any literature he had on this product. Bob didn't bother with sending literature but did send a generous sample of the DICROPAN T-4 and a letter with some suggestions for its use. He ended his letter with the comment, "If you enjoy monkeying at all you are going to enjoy piddling with Dicropan T-4 for you will discover that by varying your application you can get everything from a jet S&W deep blue-black to a light Colt blue of pre-1900." He was right! I have enjoyed "piddling" with it and I have been quite satisfied with even my beginning trials with it.

DICROPAN T-4 is no paint-on product. It is a chemical product that "works" on steel alloys but, apparently, not on other metals—at least I know that it does not even tarnish brass. It does not harm the human skin at all, nor does it "eat" or burn cloth. It will "cut" a varnish finish on wood and leave an unsightly spot but it seems to have little effect on an oiled finish if not allowed to stand on it.

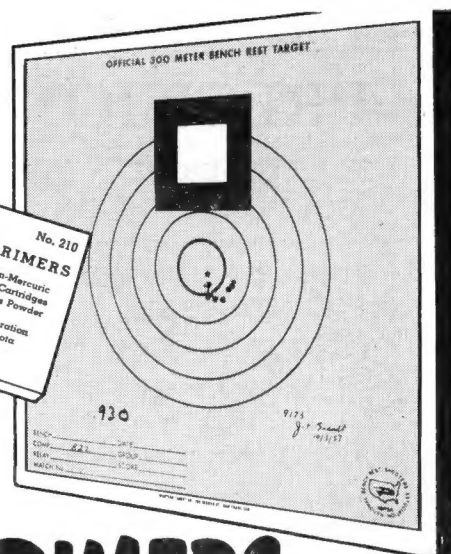
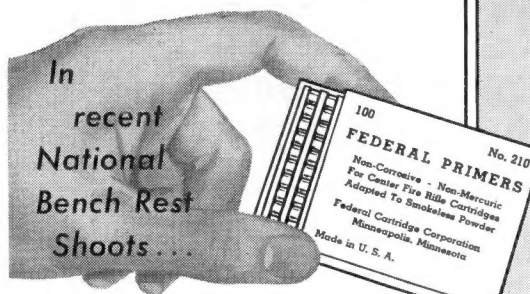
No special equipment is necessary for bluing with DICROPAN. Cotton for small swabs, steel wool and clean cloths are all that are essential for the touch-up jobs and all that I have used to date for bluing complete guns. Some de-greasing cleaning agent is desirable for the bigger jobs. Polishing the work to remove all old bluing and smooth up the metal surface would no doubt assure the best results on the bigger jobs but is not necessary or perhaps even desirable for the touch-up jobs. I know that appearance improvement bluing jobs can be done on complete guns without polishing or removing the remains of old bluing.

My "piddling" to date has been mainly with jobs that should be impossible. On an old Remington single barrel shotgun (with the side cocking lever) which has seen as much abuse as use and plenty of both, I simply steel-wooled and washed with hot water the rusted and battered barrel but only steel-wooled the receiver. DICROPAN didn't make a new gun of a klunker but sure did improve its looks. The color job on the barrel is very good and on the action quite passable.

A little .22 M/57 Winchester belonging to my grandson was simply steel-wooled and wiped with a clean cloth before giving the DICROPAN treatment. The gun had been rusted somewhat and the bluing worn entirely off in places. The resulting color job was quite satisfactory with no noticeable variations between the original blue and the worn surfaces.

A touch-up job on some bright spots on an .03A3 barrel, especially bad since they were on the front sight band and barrel near it, resulted in an excellent matching of color and elimination of a sighting hazard. DICROPAN is especially good for the touch-up jobs for the

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color can be matched to the original perfectly and de-greasing the worn spots is not necessary or perhaps even desirable.

A "piddling" trial on a couple of hardened scale pivots used in big scales that I use on my desk for paper-weights (and they are **HARD**) resulted in an excellent light blue-black color job.

My gunsmith friend showed me work he had done with DICROPAN after cleaning and polishing as for a hot-bluing job, and they were the equal of any bluing jobs I have seen. He showed me one and told me of another excellent bluing job on parts that are very difficult or impossible to get a satisfactory bluing job on, with hot-bluing methods.

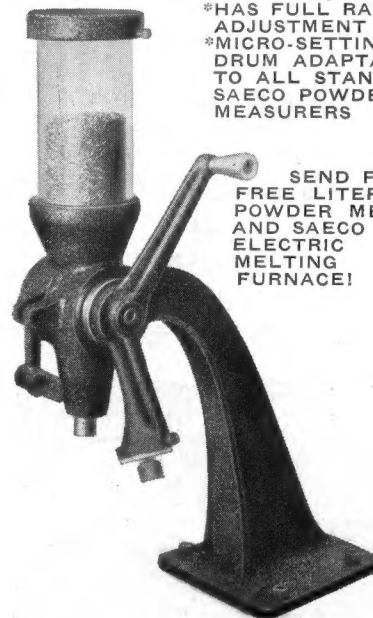
My own gun tinkering, loading and other activities associated with this shooting hobby is done in the same small room that I use as an office in our small living apartment. A good sized table doubles as work-bench and desk. I am thus limited in the jobs I can attempt by lack of space and equipment. I have never before even attempted any kind of (Continued on Page Eighteen)

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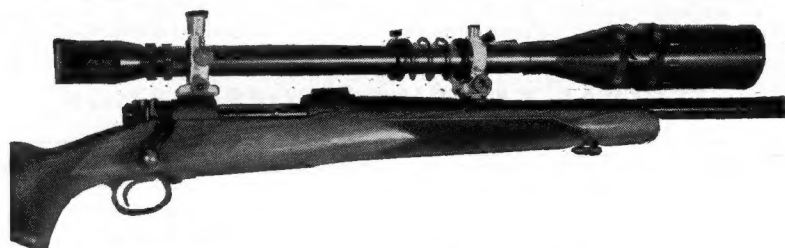
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With Range Graduated Objective Cell
Ideal for Target, Bench or Varmint Shooting
Available in 8, 10, 12 or 15X

Complete with mounts and bases **\$115.00**

Target scopes in objective sizes from
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BIG GAME HUNTING SCOPES:

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ X Falcon \$48.00 — 4X Hawk \$52.00 — 6X Condor \$66.00

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You'll shoot better in this outstanding coat. New back pockets keep glove, loading block, ammunition handy in any position. Preformed elbow pads are shaped for shooting. Shoulder pad fits sleeve, coat, you and rifle butt. Self adjusting back tension. First choice of riflemen everywhere. Models for ladies, juniors, too.



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10X MANUFACTURING CO.
401 E. Second St.
DES MOINES, IOWA

A New Bluing Product

(Continued from Page Seventeen)

a bluing job, not having much confidence in earlier cold bluing products after observing jobs done with some of them. I feel confident that DICROPAN will allow me to expand my home hobby activity and result in a better appearance of my guns.

The best part of it all is that DICROPAN is quite inexpensive. A two ounce bottle that I believe will retail for \$1.50 should do a complete bluing job on three or more guns without additional cost for any special equipment. For ordinary touch-up jobs and small parts a bottle should last indefinitely.

I notice that DICROPAN is not listed in Bob Brownell's catalog that I

have, but I expect that any of his dealers can get it for one.

PHT

1959 GUN DIGEST

A best book buy is the 13th Edition, 1959 GUN DIGEST. This all new encyclopedia has 324 big 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 pages filled with over 500 clear photos illustrating 42 excellent articles for gun fans, handloaders and collectors. Editor John T. Amber made this one his finest. Contributors read like a list of gun authorities. Sixteen Departments cover models and prices of all U. S. and foreign arms, scopes, ammo, sights, reloading tools, new products, accessories, books, arms trade directory, etc. There is apt to be some late dope on most any subject in the new GUN DIGEST.

The most interesting story to me is on the late Ed McGivern, "the fastest, most accurate, practical, double-action shot ever recorded in the country's history," by his friend Chad Wallin. Warren Page, in "Bullet Bustup," explains how it isn't the caliber or velocity that makes an efficient gun, but the right bullet. Which is right! "Trajectory Nomograph" is a valuable reference with mid-range height and bullet drop to 500 yards. Elmer Keith writes on why the .44 Magnum is better than a bow for big game, Elmund Waters has some good stuff on the fastest booming hobby, shotgun handloads.

Hunting in Africa and the exotic East is well covered. "Hollywood Gunmen" is inside dope on "pros" who can shoot for real as well as for reels. I hope you like my article on the "Most Deadly Handgun Loads" that exceed many big game rifles in efficiency. It tells how to load some 46 tested loads for target and hunting, with new ballistics on velocity, energy and pressure.

James M. Triggs did the beautiful cover painting of a Hammerli pistol in the style that only he can do, plus some exploded drawings of guns. The "free" pistol, varmint and custom rifles, cartridge reviews, handloading, dope for collectors, and a wealth of other up-to-date material that cost a fortune to assemble is in the "world's largest selling gun book." Your friends will appreciate and long remember gifts of copies, and one is a "must" for your library. Containing more material than many \$10 books, it's still only \$2.95 in over 6,360 stores, or postpaid from The Gun Digest Co., 227 W. Washington St., Chicago 6, Ill. (Kent Bellah)

PRINTED ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

By Kent Bellah

The Hollywood Chronograph uses convenient printed circuit tape for a "screen." The zig-zag "wire" is on 35mm movie film, supplied in 100 ft. rolls. For economy, one can substitute a $\frac{1}{8}$ " strip of household aluminum foil for the first tape. It's easier hit when held in a verticle position. I do not know exactly how the tape is made.

Printed circuitry has become justly popular in electronic units for the tremendous savings of time and money in wiring. I've been playing with photographically printed electrical circuits. Several processes have been patented. In one, plastic backed metal foil is coated with photosensitive Kodak Photo Resist. A line negative of the circuit is made by photographing a drawing of the layout on contrast film with a Process Camera, and a contact print is made on the coating.

An acid etch bath leaves the protect-

TRADING POST

Classified type ads; no display. Rates: — 10¢ per word per insertion, prepaid. Minimum charge \$1.00. Closing date for ads is the last Saturday of the month preceding publication.

Groups of figures, abbreviations and initials count as words. Hyphenated word counts as two words. Name and address of advertiser is counted. Use full words instead of initials and abbreviations and make your meaning entirely clear — get your money's worth.

WANTED: A nitriding barrel steel that can be button rifled. Reilly Machine Works, 445 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE: My two best bench rest rifles, .219 Dons, 722 actions, Hart barrels, Stinehour stocks. One \$225, other \$300. My best chucker, 7½ lbs. minus scope, 6mm Cott case, 722 Rem. action, Douglas barrel, nice wood, checkered. Groups better than minute of angle. \$175. My best deer rifle, 6.5x257 Arisaka, full length stock, 8¼ lbs. scoped, Weaver K-3, groups 1¼" all day, \$125. This rifle has killed everything it's shot at, 7 deer with single shots, one bear with 2 shots. Robert F. Stinehour, Rudy's Trailer Court, Rt. 9 W, M. D. 26, Newburgh, New York.

FOR SALE: Two superb bench rest rifles. Complete set B&A .22 cal. dies. This is **NOT** junk! I'm giving up bench shooting. Joe Marinko, 21 Highland Ave., Naugatuck, Conn.

ed foil and removes the other portions, and when punched for lead wires from electronic components the printed circuit is ready for assembly. Components can be soldered to the foil "wires" with a single solder-dip for the entire plate. Kodak Photo Resist is also used for control panels, dial calibration scales, etc. Those interested should contact dealers in Graphic Arts supplies. This is not for amateur photographers or do-it-yourselfers who want to assemble a single unit or two. I'm a novice in this field, therefore can not answer questions on this subject, that should be sent to Eastman Kodak Co., Graphic Reproduction, Rochester 4, N. Y.

WHERE DO YOU SUPPOSE HE WAS?

(A letter to Colonel Whelen)

Dear Colonel:

If you have on hand the last Official Gunbook you will find a picture of Rudy Kamilla, who fired ten shots at 100 yards on my range with a Model 52, offhand, and got 10 tens. He has now bettered this with a .243 Winchester Model 70 Varmint rifle like yours. But he isn't through yet! Long after dark Sunday his wife phoned me, wanting to know where the Heck Rudy was. It is quite unofficial where he was, but he had 10 tens at 100 yards, offhand, with a lot more X's than he ever could make with his Model 52. Bob Hutton, Calif.

Personal experience reports on new products would be interesting and helpful. What's meat in one case may be pizen in another.

FOR THE SHOOTER BY A SHOOTER

BSA

MARTINI-INTERNATIONAL

.22 Caliber Martini International Target Rifle, in the light or heavy weight rifle, for the RIGHT or LEFT HAND SHOOTER, without sights \$150.00
BSA Martini with factory sights \$170.00

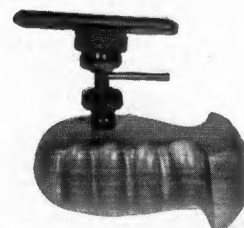
FREELAND and REDFIELD SIGHTS
AVAILABLE



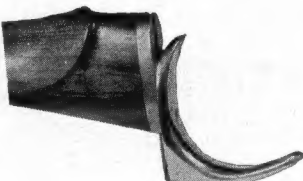
All Angle Tripod



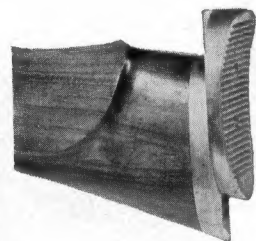
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REST STAND with 3 sand
bags \$20.00



FREELAND SWISS TYPE PALM REST \$18.50
FREELAND PALM REST, ball type \$12.50
BALL TYPE PALM REST for the 513 Rem. \$14.00



FREELAND Adjustable
Aluminum Butt Plate ... \$10.00
FREELAND Base Plate with
Free Rifle Hook \$13.50
FREELAND Butt Plate with
Rubber Pad \$12.50
FREELAND Free Rifle Hook
Only \$6.00



FREELAND LEATHER HOLSTER RUG FOR HAMMERLI,
High-Standards with 10" bbl, etc. \$9.50

FREELAND Car Window Attachment \$7.50
FREELAND Dewar Type
Cartridge Block \$2.30
FREELAND .30 Caliber Shooting Kit \$12.00
FREELAND ¼ Opening Rifle Kit \$17.50
FREELAND Conventional opening
½ tray kit \$15.00
FREELAND Conventional opening
full tray kit \$15.75
FREELAND 48 ¾" Rifle Trunk,
mention gun \$22.00
(Above kits and trunks are metal covered)
FREELAND Leatherette Rifle Kit .. \$22.00
(All kits and trunks for Rock Island)
FREELAND Fore-end Stops for 52M,
513 & 75 Win. \$2.50
FREELAND Fore-end Stop 40X \$3.00
FREELAND Universal Fore-end Stop,
for custom stocks \$5.50
FREELAND Deluxe Cuff & Q. D. Hook \$4.00
Mention size—come 14" to 18" length
FREELAND Midcentury Cuff Combination,
complete with sling, pad, keeper, for
either right or left hand shooter ... \$7.00
FREELAND Superior Front Sight ... \$15.00
FREELAND Junior Front Sight \$12.50
FREELAND Tube Rear Sight, with
regular scope mounts \$32.50
FREELAND Military Front Sight ... \$12.50
FREELAND Superior Twin Set of
Sights, front \$26.00
FREELAND Sheepwool Zipper Cases
for straight scopes \$5.25
FREELAND Shooting Mats \$16.50 or \$19.50
FREELAND Gallery Special Stand ... \$18.90
FREELAND Sling Keeper \$1.25
FREELAND Foam Padded Glove \$5.00
FREELAND Blinder & Scope Aperture \$3.25
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STANDARD RUGER .22 Automatic .. \$37.50
RUGER MARK I Target Pistol \$57.50
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WRITE US FOR ALL YOUR GUN, SCOPE,
MOUNT, SIGHT AND RELOADING NEEDS.

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asst. calibers \$135.50
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asst. calibers \$129.95
WINCHESTER Model 52,
Heavy Barrel \$129.95
WINCHESTER Model 52 Sporter ... \$176.95
WINCHESTER Model 75 Target Rifle \$80.85
WINCHESTER Model 50 Shotguns .. \$134.45
REMINGTON Sportsman 58 ADL ... \$136.45
REMINGTON 740, asst. calibers ... \$134.50
REMINGTON 40X-S2, standard weight
..... \$115.95
REMINGTON 40X-H2, heavy barrel \$130.05
MOSSBERG #140K .22 rifle \$30.95
CROSMAN #140 Air Rifle \$18.95
300 Series, F. N. Mauser \$170.00
WEAVER Choke \$10.25
POLY Choke, installed, Deluxe Standard
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ACE Trigger Shoe, mention gun \$2.50
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Rotating Vise \$9.95
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MONTE CARLO Cheek Pads \$4.50
JUSTRITE Carbide Lamp 2½" \$3.40
BALSCOPE SR. Spotting Scope \$115.00
LYMAN 4X All American Scope \$49.50
WEAVER K 2.5 Scope \$37.50
Redfield X-TUBE \$17.50
Redfield Olympic Sights \$10.50 rear .. \$19.25
Williams Foolproof Sights \$9.00
LYMAN SUPERTARGETSPOT \$105.00
BEAR CUB 4X Scope \$64.50
Unertl 20X 54mm Scope \$64.00
Weaver Pivot Mount \$12.50
Mitchell #100 Wide Vision Glasses .. \$16.20
B&L RAYBAN GLASSES, (green) .. \$18.75
LYMAN 310 Tool, 1 caliber \$16.50
Inertia Bullet Puller \$7.70

Send \$1.00 for Catalogue, redeemed on first \$3.50 purchase.
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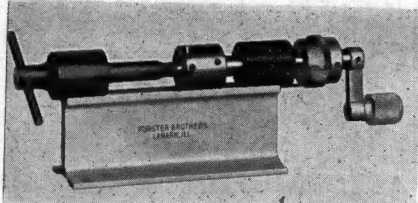
3737 14th Ave.,

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Need more "dope" items on hand-loading, equipment and home gunsmithing, both for handgun and rifle. You oldtimers may not need this, though any dog can learn new tricks, but the less experienced shooters will appreciate it.



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FORSTER'S OUTSIDE NECK TURNING ACCESSORY Assures Concentric Neck Walls Eliminates Neck Reaming

Concentric neck walls, so important for tighter groups, are easily achieved with this new accessory for the FORSTER Precision Case Trimmer. It will accurately turn any diameter between .200 and .35 cal. by means of an easily adjustable Carbide Cutter. Smooth cutting is controlled by a feed cam! The pilot is hardened and precision ground. Complete, with one pilot in any popular caliber, (case trimmer not included).

Only \$10.75

EXTRA! EXTRA!

The new BULLET HOLLOW POINTING ACCESSORY, used with our Case Trimmer, is now ready for shipment

Only \$4.75

for really accurate
HEAD SPACE GAUGES
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AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES

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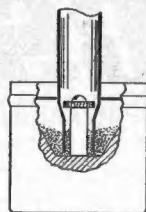
Molybdenum disulphide, powdered mica
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All are now available in the "SURE-MARK" CASE LUBRICATOR—The simple, easily operated tool that applies just right amount of dry lubricant for case neck resizing without mess or bother. Complete unit for all calibers from .22 to .45 with graphite or powdered mica \$1.00 postpaid; moly, disulphide \$1.25.

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CHAMBERING REAMERS ★ GAUGES

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For the Gunsmith

115 Calibers from 177 Woodsman to 505 GIBBS

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Why you can buy oil for twenty-five cents a can! Yes . . . and you can buy a gun for two bucks if you just want to make a noise. But, if you are a man who knows and loves guns, you know the value of getting the best protection that money will buy. Anderol gives you that protection . . . with the same type lubricants Anderol engineered for jet age weapons systems, aircraft, missiles and the earth satellite. Anderol protects 10 times longer . . . gives 100 times better protection against corrosion . . . with perfect lubrication from —50°F to 300°F. They'll never gum or evaporate. They are the finest gun lubricants on the market today!

The Anderol Lubri-Kit (a plastic tube of oil and one (a plastic tube of oil and one \$1.50 of grease) is only

If not available at your dealer's, send \$1.50 for each postpaid kit.

Send \$1.00 for Manual on Cleaning and Preservation of Firearms.



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Dept. P-9, Chestertown, Maryland

"Anderol leads all in Synthetic Lubricants"

PROOF-ULTRARIFLED* BARRELS

are the **BEST** production-made Barrels

1. National Bench Rest Championship, Du Bois, Pa., 1957, Harold Hale.
2. National Small Bore Championship, Camp Perry, Ohio, 1957, John Moschkau.
3. 300 Meter Aggregate score, Du Bois, Pa., 1957, Don Robbins.
4. First and Second places, 300 meters, Du Bois, Pa., 1957, Clair Taylor and Don Robbins.
5. National Match Course, Du Bois, Pa., 1957, 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th places.
6. National Match 10-shot 100 yd. aggregate, Augusta, O. Al Creighton, .3105".
7. National Bench Rest Championship, Johnstown, New York, 1955, Sam Clark, Jr.
8. 10 Shot 200 yard WORLD RECORD, Du Bois, Pa., 1954, Sam Clark, Jr. Score, or Group, .5276"
9. 10 Shot 200 yard WORLD RECORD, Du Bois, Pa., 1956, H. L. Culver (Present record) Group size .4016"
10. 1000 Yard, Famous Wimbledon match, any sight, 1955, Camp Perry, O. Frank Conway.
11. 1000 Yard, Famous Wimbledon match, any sight, 1956, Camp Perry, O. Frank Conway.*
12. Newest National Match Course winner, Wichita, Kans., Sept. 28, 1957, H. W. Barton, official new record, .3729" M. A. average.

* First two-time winner in 57 years.

Other individual matches, too numerous to detail, were taken by Douglas ULTRARIFLED barrels, in 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957, since the advent of our development of ULTRARIFLED barrels in 1953.

Now available in limited numbers—barrels made of the VERY NEWEST TIMKEN erosion resistant steel, No. 17-22 A (S).

All of the above barrels were barrels regularly used by the above shooters in setting these marks. They were not selected in advance by firing tests. All were regular PRODUCTION MADE BARRELS.

I submit the above as attesting to the fact that the ULTRARIFLED "button rifled" barrel is the finest PRODUCTION MADE barrel obtainable today, anywhere. Day after day, these barrels insure the attainment of finest accuracy for the customer, the least trouble, and the most profit for the dealer-gunsmith. In addition I feel that our trade policies, discounts, deliveries, prices, and our constant assurance of a high level of performance from all our barrels, large or small, provides an overall service not matched by any other Barrelmaker in the land.

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